[N. W. D. A. CONVENTION REPORT]
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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. V NEW YORK, OCTOBER 9, 1918 No. 5

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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—
- Protest Tax on Alcohol..... 3
- The Chemist and the Manufacturer..... 3
- The Right of Exemption from Draft..... 4
- Problems Before the N. W. D. A..... 4

FEATURE TRADE ARTICLES—
- The N. W. D. A. Convention..... 5
- The Industrial Chemist..... 9

TRADE NEWS—
- Method of Using Poison Gas..... 7
- Manufacturers Oppose Alcohol Tax..... 8
- Protest Change in Narcotic Act..... 11
- Trade Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan.... 12
- T. N. T. Explosion Causes Heavy Loss..... 12

MARKET REPORTS—
- Drugs and Chemicals.....14–15
- Heavy Chemicals 16–17
- Colors and Dyestuffs.....18–19
- Foreign Markets 20–21

PRICES CURRENT 22–28

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS..... 29

Protest Tax on Alcohol

The protest of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association against the excessive tax on alcohol must certainly make an impression upon the Senate Finance Committee because of its clear and logical statement of the facts. The active principle in herbs, roots, barks, flowers, and leaves can be obtained for pharmaceutical uses only by means of a solvent and in ninety cases out of a hundred the only available solvent is alcohol. The manufacturing pharmacist does not use alcohol from choice, but because there is no substitute, in this case nothing "just as good."

The proposed amendment of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law is meeting opposition from the National Drug Trade Conference and the National Association of Retail Druggists, on the ground that the repeal of Section 6 is unnecessary if the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will formulate a proper system of regulations to enforce its provisions against the sale of unlawful amounts of narcotics in medical preparations. Regulations which would prevent infractions of the law in this respect are outlined by the President of the Drug Trade Conference and submitted for the consideration of the Senate Committee. The proposed repeal of Section 6, instead of improving the situation, says the counsel of the N. A. R. D., would furnish additional opportunities for abuse of the use of habit-forming narcotics.

The Chemist and the Manufacturer

One important fact brought out quite indirectly but very plainly in the articles which we are publishing on the Industrial Chemist, is the markedly changed attitudes, both of the chemist and the manufacturer. In the days long ago before the war, both looked at each other askance. Many of our best chemists refused to be "commercialized," and held themselves aloof as if the application of their knowledge and their talents to industrial ends was something degrading. Most of our manufacturers were delighted to be what they boastfully called "practical men," scorning all knowledge and experience gained from books or laboratories. Today, a better understanding exists, and the ultra-scientific chemists, and the most practical business men confer and work together in harmony.

Two fallacies, which have a very direct bearing upon the developing of our American chemical industries, have been exploded by the war. The one, that Germany is supreme in the field of applied

chemistry: the other, that American chemists are unequal to industrial requirements. It is upon the exposure of these untruths that far-sighted capitalists and manufacturers are basing their plans for the manufacture in America of chemicals. These men know that the most serious problem for the future to solve in our industries is the problem of the industrial chemist. It is more important in their calculations than matters of crude material, of labor, of tariff, or even of unscrupulous German competition. It is upon the shoulders of the American chemists that the future of the American chemical industries rests, and a proper understanding of what the chemist can do, and cannot do; a just appreciation of his services; the proper training of young men for his work is of vital, timely importance. The views of prominent chemists, manufacturers, and teachers, which we are publishing in this symposium on the industrial chemist, form an important help in clarifying our conception of this problem.

Right of Exemption from Draft

Draft Boards are authorized under the Selective Service Act to consider all claims for deferment based on occupational grounds, regardless of the occupation involved. Gen. Crowder has announced that to entitle a registrant to deferred classification on occupational grounds it must be established:

First. That the particular enterprise for which he is working is "necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

Second. That he, himself, is "necessary" to the operation of that enterprise.

Many business men, after an arduous day devoted to Liberty Loan work, are sitting up nights studying the labor situation with which they are confronted. So much new clerical help has been employed recently that many old employees are as necessary to instruct the new hands as experts in special lines would be in a factory or laboratory. Salesmen in the drug, dye, and chemical industries are especially hard to replace because technical experience in the uses of the products sold is necessary, and many men have built up the trade which they control through years of personal association with consumers whose business would suffer if the salesman's advice and assistance in selecting the right colors, drugs or chemicals should be unavailable. Labor in the chemical plants is a small, but highly specialized industrial force without natural reserves.

Instances are reported of men, so enthusiastic at the prospect of serving our country, that they have declared their intention of waiving exemption. It is believed that in these cases, if the draftee is essential to the business, he can still be retained by his firm or company. It is necessary, however, for the proper official of the concern to state the reasons why the drafted man cannot be spared and to file the statement with the District Board.

Problems Before the N. W. D. A.

The proceedings of the National Wholesale Druggists convention are of especial interest and value this year because of war conditions which have called into requisition the utmost resources of the large firms. Not only has it required more capital to carry on business and a vast expansion in special lines to meet Government requirements, but the trade has been hampered by a serious shortage of labor, scarcity of important drugs, export restrictions, revenue legislation of unprecedented complexity, and draft regulations which threaten to deplete the factory, office and sales forces to a point where it will be difficult to hold business.

The address of President Bedwell, in which he reviewed the situation, pointed out the necessity for counsel and advice by the wisest leaders in the organization in order to meet the increased taxes without imperiling capital resources and to comply with the multiplicity of regulations which the Government has found it advisable to make to control needed products. It is said that one drug house alone faces a tax of $600,000 owing to the great amount of alcohol it uses in preparations.

Features of the convention which will be read with interest are the reports of the Committee on Proprietaries and the Committee on Credits and Collections. It is probable that the President for the coming year will be a popular Southern delegate who is in line for the promotion as chairman of the Board of Control. It has become almost a tradition that the delegate occupying this position is entitled to the office, and it is recognized that it is the year for the South to be represented.

Liberty Bonds Will Tame This

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The N. W. D. A. Convention

War Programme at 44th Annual Meeting—Plan Many Reforms

COOPERATION with the Government in the work of carrying on the war and the solution of the economic problems caused by the war were the dominant notes in the proceedings and discussions at the 44th annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which opened on Monday of this week at the Hotel Astor, New York City. The attendance at the opening session was good in spite of the stress of business under which all of the members are working.

Following the usual preliminaries, President Charles E. Bedwell introduced John R. Young of the Merchants' Association of New York, who welcomed the association to the city as the representative of Mayor John T. Hylan. The latter sent his regrets. Mr. Young stated that every member of the N. W. D. A. in New York was also a member of the Merchants' Association. He spoke of the value of such organizations as the latter in its cooperation with the Government in times of need and of the satisfaction to which the members of the druggists' association are entitled because of the essential character of the industry in which they are engaged.

Col. Charles F. Weller, of Omaha, Neb., the oldest member of the N. W. D. A., responded in fitting terms to Mr. Young's welcome.

The reception of delegates from other druggists' organizations followed. The Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association was represented by Mr. Ball of Montreal, who spoke in a patriotic vein. J. E. Bartlett, of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, said that there never had been a time when the drug manufacturers and distributors faced such serious conditions, but notwithstanding the inconveniences and perplexities, it was good to live in such stirring times. He stated that big problems would remain after the end of the war, perhaps even greater than those of the present.

Saunders Norvell, of McKesson & Robbins, responded to the addresses of the delegates. He spoke of the many associations in the drug trade and of the value and necessity of cooperation as exemplified in the workings of the various industrial interests with the Government.

The President's Address

President Bedwell called upon ex-President E. C. Hall to occupy the chair while he delivered his address. This paper was earnestly patriotic and referred to the war as the first thought in the minds of business men. Mr. Bedwell spoke of the progress of preparation for effective participation in the struggle since the last meeting of the association, and commented on the pride of the organization in the part its members were playing in the development of war efficiency. The men at the front now are displaying the spirit of the heroes of the Revolution, of Grant and of Lincoln, and the members and their sons and their daughters were doing their share.

Referring to economic conditions, President Bedell said that business was on a firm footing; crops were up to the average and where there was a shortage in volume it was more than made up by the money value. He presented some interesting facts from recent Government agricultural reports.

Drugs and medicines were greatly restricted, he said, and he anticipated that conditions would be still worse before they were better. There were indications, he stated, that business might be too strenuously pushed, and that there might be a protest. At the same time business should not complain if 80 per cent of excess profits were taken over for a good purpose. He was emphatic in his denunciation of doing business on too small a margin of profit. Speaking of the help question, Mr. Bedwell expressed the fear that the confusion and embarrassment occasioned by shortage would obtain to even greater extent, and that the solution, as far as solution might be expected, lay in the employment of women. The latter, he stated, were showing an adaptability to business and a capacity for development which made it probable that they would remain in business after the war. He spoke of the difficulties of transportation and said that the coming winter would bring more embargoes and more difficulties. Government regulation of railroads, he said, had not offered a favorable argument for Government ownership. He expressed a favorable opinion concerning trade acceptances, saying that they were solving credit problems. Commenting on the strides the United States had made along industrial lines during the past four years, he presented some highly informing statistics, and said that it was the duty of true Americans to encourage United States products.

President Bedwell's remarks concerning profits and cost of doing business were extremely interesting. The cost of conducting the wholesale drug business, he stated, had increased from 12½ per cent to 16 per cent during 1917, and the ratio was even greater now. He spoke of the margin of profit in proprietaries and said that that branch of the business was not satisfactory because of the small discounts.

Over Solicitation

Mr. Bedell was emphatic in the statement that too large a percentage of the business of the wholesale drug business was done through salesmen. He denounced over-solicitation, a question which has been the subject of much discussion of late. Mail order business, he said, should be greater than that brought in by salesmen. The selective draft and the consequent shortage of salesmen may cure this. He advocated a curtailment of service to the retail stores, including fewer calls by city salesmen and less frequent deliveries. He also denounced emphatically too much indulgence in the return of goods. Thirty days, he said, should be the limit of time for returns. Wholesalers, he said, also are too liberal in the matter of discounts, and he advocated the elimination of the cash discount altogether.

Speaking of the recently issued complaint of the Federal Trade Commission against the N. W. D. A., charging restraint of trade, Mr. Bedwell stated that the organization had never been guilty of the offense, and on the contrary had always been helpful to the retail dealer.

Mr. Bedwell's address was given close attention throughout and was applauded enthusiastically. M. E. Sherman, D. M. Penick, Lucius Lyons, W. G. Best and Charles Gibson were appointed a committee to report on the address.

The treasurer's report, read by Assistant Secretary Waterbury, showed a balance of over $3,600.

The secretary's report, also read by Mr. Waterbury, showed that the activities of the organization had been directed largely toward winning the war and solving the problems occasioned by the conflict.

Undue alarm, the report stated, had been felt concerning the draft. An appeal to local exemption boards usually brought favorable results. The association had been instrumental in having drugs and medicines placed on the essential list.

The secretary's office has helped establish the standing of several houses in their relation with the Trading with the Enemy Act. It also has been of assistance in working out some of the ramifications of the Food Control Act and the conservation of provisions.

In connection with war work the office has helped in securing volunteers for the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross organization.

The report gave much credit to the Membership Committee, and stated that the work of that committee would result in an increased membership.

Appointment of Committees

After the reading of the secretary's report the following committees were announced:

Nominating—C. F. Weller, Omaha, Neb., chairman; Terry T. Grill, Montgomery, Ala., W. J. Murray, Jr., Columbia, S. C., A. H. Williams, Utica, N. Y., A. S. Littell, New York.

Time and place of next convention—Edgar D. Taylor, Richmond, Va., chairman; W. E. Greiner, Dallas, Tex.; F. H. Garrett, Council Bluffs, Ia.; Charles Gibson, Albany, N. Y.; John D. Owen, Spartanburg, S. C.

Auditing—George H. Muth, Baltimore, chairman; C. A. Engelhart, Wichita, Kan.; E. S. Albers, Knoxville, Tenn.

It was announced that invitations had been received to hold the 1919 convention in Cincinnati, Chicago, Columbus and Asbury Park. V. E. Wiltsee, of Cincinnati, who has present supplemented the formal invitation of his city by a very cordial one which he urged the convention to accept.

Romaine Pierson, vice-chairman of the entertainment committee, outlined the plans for the social features of the programme. He spoke particularly of the boat ride up the Hudson to Bear Mountain, and urged all who could to participate.

The reading of the report of the committee on proprietary remedies was made a special order of business for Tuesday.

Monday Afternoon Session

At the afternoon session, Assistant Secretary Waterbury read the report of the committee on transportation. This was a very informing statistical report on the railway situation. The report was emphatic in its statement that increased railroad rates should have been granted years ago, making it possible to purchase much needed equipment then which now cost two or three times as much as it would have before the war. The discussion which followed brought out several of the transportation problems of the present time. F. H. Kimball, of Santa Barbara, Cal., spoke in favor of participation by the South East in the transcontinental rates.

The report of M. E. Sherman, chairman of the committee on commercial travellers and selling costs was very interesting in the light it shed on the subject. The information elicited was the result of a questionnaire sent out to 220 members of the association. The replies indicated among other things a small reduction in the city selling force. The majority does not believe in the extensive withdrawal of this branch of the staff.

A large majority believes that the frequency of the country calls should be reduced to once in three or four weeks. Over solicitation was condemned in the report, it being stated that as a rule it resulted from too great a number of houses in certain localities and the attempt to outdo competitors by frequent calls. It is a decided evil, the report states, and some action should be taken.

It was Mr. Sherman's opinion that a reduction of the travelling force, placing the men in inside positions would help solve the help problem. The number of salesmen could be reduced 50 per cent.

In criticising selling methods, Mr. Sherman stated that not enough care was taken in selecting and training salesmen. He advocated the elimination of the printed price list, and said that there was too much service on the part of the wholesaler. All the retailer could expect of the wholesaler was to supply service compatible with existing conditions.

Chairman Robinson of the committee on employers' liability and workmen's compensation, stated in his report that the demands of the employees will disorganize business unless some common ground can be attained which will insure equitable settlements of the labor question. He emphasized the necessity for holding on to employees by making their positions attractive. He explained the Workmen's Compensation legislation in the various states and gave a statistical and informative resumé of the manner in which it works out. He was positive in his advocacy of a Federal law which should be uniformly effective everywhere.

Metric Weights and Measures

Dr. Adolph W. Miller read a special report on metric weights and measures which included a review of the proceedings of the last convention of the American Metric Association of which the N. W. D. A. is a constituent member. He also repeated the testimony of several manufacturers employing large numbers of hands, in which they stated that the use of the metric system had saved them money.

In the discussion which followed the reading of this report, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin said that a change to the metric system would mean double work for the present generation, but it would be a sacrifice for the benefit of our children. He had heard that 30 to 50 per cent of the clerical work could be saved in wholesale drug houses by the adoption of the metric system, and believed that even the latter figures were conservative in some cases.

Tuesday Morning Session

Following the usual preliminaries, Assistant Secretary Waterbury read the report of the committee on local associations. The need for local organizations or groups in communities where interests are common was urged. Much can be accomplished in the elimination of undesirable trade customs by such organizations, the report continued, and the establishment in localities where they do not now exist was recommended.

The report of the Committee on Membership, as read by Mr. Waterbury showed ten active and 69 associate members secured during the year, this being the record for the association.

A very interesting report was read by Lee M. Hutchins, chairman of the committee on fire insurance. The report concluded with a proposed resolution to the effect that the association enter upon a campaign of cooperation with other associations to secure the best efforts of all toward working out the best methods of fire protection and the adequate regulation of rates.

The report of the committee on proprietary goods, read by Chairman Robert Bradley, was reassuring in its optimistic tone. There had been no serious losses, due to war conditions, the report stated, but the net profits were less than before the war. Cost of production has become such an uncertain quantity that many manufacturers have discontinued the practice of printing the retail price on the package. In most cases, the manufacturers had acted favorably on the claims of the wholesalers for larger discounts. The report continued to the effect that there was an indifference on the part of the wholesalers who manufacture a few commodities toward increasing discounts to jobbers. Mr. Bradley urged the members of the association to unite against the sale of anything which might be used as a substitute for alcoholic beverages. He denounced "free deals" and bonuses as unbusiness like and unfair, and spoke strongly against the subsidizing of wholesalers' salesmen by manufacturers. He stated that the efficiency of the service wholesaler had been demonstrated under prevailing conditions.

The Federal Trade Commission's Complaint

A. Leo Everett, of counsel for the association, was the next speaker. Mr. Everett explained the Sherman and Clayton acts, interpreted the function of the Federal Trade Commission, and discoursed upon the nature of the complaint against the N. W. D. A. He stated in effect that the action was not a suit instituted by the commission itself, but was a complaint filed by the commission's counsel on grounds more supposititious than anything else. The action, he stated, was somewhat analogous to indictment by Grand Jury, which is found upon the presentation of evidence that indicates that the law has been violated. The evidence found by the counsel would be presented to the commission when complete, which, he thought would be in about a year, and the case would then be decided by the commission. Meanwhile, he assured the members against whom the complaint was issued, they had no cause to feel alarmed, because, as he understood the law and the facts, there had been no violation.

The manufacturer, he stated, had no right to decline to sell to a legitimate wholesaler because the latter refused to maintain prices, but he had a right to refuse wholesalers' discounts to any one who did not provide the service for which such discounts are commonly given.

The report of the committee on drug markets was read by the chairman, Charles L. Huisking, who stated that the prices of 100 leading articles had advanced 10.4 per cent during the past year, which indicates stability of the market in spite of the conditions.

The first informal meeting of drug wholesalers was held in the evening.

EXHIBITS OF THE USES OF ZINC

The New Jersey Zinc Company has issued a series of pamphlets explaining the composition and uses of zinc dust, zinc, pigments, rolled zinc, spelter, and other zinc products, and will send the booklets free to interested firms. About January 1, the company will occupy its new building at Maiden Lane and Front streets, New York, where they will install exhibits showing the widespread uses for which zinc is essential.

F. C. Teipel, late with Bush, Beach and Gent, Inc., has recently become manager of the chemical department of Dana & Company, Inc., of 111 Broadway, New York.

METHOD OF USING POISON GAS

United States Solves Problem Presented by Germany and Beats Enemy at His Own Game—Maj. Gen. Sibert Tells of Progress Made

The use of gas in war has grown so rapidly that it now is of considerable importance in carrying on any campaign. Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert, director of Chemical Warfare Service for the United States, said in a recent interview that gas was used at the beginning of the war in cylinders making a cloud. The success of this method depended entirely upon the direction and force of the wind, for if the wind was too strong, the gas was dissipated and scattered and soon lost its toxic character. This uncertainty led to its being used in artillery shells where it could be placed accurately. Shells were first used in the neutralization of enemy batteries and in barrages. But last spring the Germans materially increased the use of gas and adopted the plan of gassing large areas and important transportation centers, sometimes eight or ten miles to the rear of the line to be attacked. Gen. Sibert said:

"To this country the problem of manufacturing gas in sufficient quantity was a difficult one. We had all the necessary raw materials, but our lack of general manufacture of chemicals necessitated development of machinery, etc. It was evident that a nation which had not developed the manufacture of toxic gases and the necessary appliances for administering them to the enemy was terribly handicapped in warfare, so efforts have been expended in the United States to make our progress in this field very rapid. In any nation where there has not been much chemical development the manufacture of gas in quantity is a difficult undertaking. Chemical manufacture of dyestuffs, it has been discovered, involves machinery more nearly similar to that in gas development than any other form of chemical industry."

The Chemical Warfare Service department is dealing with both the offensive and defensive questions arising from gas warfare. The defensive division comprises the manufacture of gas masks, protective suits, dugout blankets, and alarm apparatus. And, according to Gen. Sibert's statement: "The American gas mask is better than that produced by any other country and we are continually improving it."

The offensive side of gas warfare involves not only the manufacture of gas and other toxic substances and the filling of shells and other containers with such substances, but it also involves the operation of gas troops, who do the mobile administering of the gas.

The two characteristic types of gases in use are mustard gas and phosgene. One is a persistent and the other a non-persistent gas. All of the armies, both allied and enemy, are using these and there is a strong tendency toward standardization.

The United States has a research laboratory that is continually at work. All the gases that the Germans have used in the field are known and have been known for some time. Now the "duds," or shells that do not explode are picked up and taken to a laboratory in France where they can be analyzed and within a day or two after an engagement it will be known what kind of gas is in use. Such a system anticipates the introduction of new gases.

It is encouraging to know that protective operations against gas attacks have resulted in a decrease in gas casualties recently in spite of increased German use. The gas mask will protect against all gases, but it lessens the fighting capacity of the soldier very much since vigor is reduced because the resistance to breathing is increased in order to pull the air through the chemicals in the canister of the gas mask.

MANUFACTURERS OPPOSE ALCOHOL TAX

Many Times the Value of the Article Itself and Higher Than Is Just, Says American Drug Manufacturers Association—The Tax on Medicines

The American Drug Manufacturers' Association, through its counsel, Charles M. Woodruff, has issued a statement respecting the War Revenue Bill, protesting against the increased tax on non-beverage alcohol, suggesting a provision to be added to Section 908, paragraph (a), relating to the tax on perfumes, toilet preparations and patent medicines, and making a plea for a better opportunity to consider the rider amending the Harrison Act than can be afforded in connection with the Revenue Bill.

Declaring that a solvent must be used in bringing away the active principle in herbs, roots, barks, flowers and leaves, for pharmaceutical use and that in ninety cases out of one hundred the solvent must be alcohol, the statement says the pharmacist does not use alcohol from choice but because he is obliged to do so. Find an efficient substitute and he will gladly adopt it, says Mr. Woodruff. He continues:

"The tax on alcohol is already higher than is just. It is many times the value of the article itself. No other industrial requisite is so severely taxed, and but few are taxed at all. In looking for more revenue why not leave alcohol as it is under the law of 1917 and levy a tax upon one or more substances that are now unburdened by any tax?

"The enormity of the tax upon alcohol does not fully appear until it is reduced to terms of wine gallons. The War Revenue law of 1917 doubled the existing tax on industrial alcohol, and made it $2.20 per proof gallon or $4.14 per wine gallon figuring alcohol at 188 proof. The present law doubles this and makes the tax $4.40 per proof gallon or $8.28 per wine gallon.

"The seriousness of this enormous tax might be more fully realized if time had permitted a canvass of those engaged in this essential industry that would have afforded a summary of the experience of the industry as a whole. As it is, it may be said that one concern alone will have to pay more than $900,000,.00 per year based on its consumption for 1917. How many concerns can meet this extra tax without embarrassment? And yet all must meet it in some way or fail in their duty to the public as manufacturing pharmacists.

"It may be suggested that the manufacturer can pass the tax along; but an emergency tax, such as the proposed, is an uncertain element of cost and renders the business affected by it extremely hazardous. What may be gained at one end will be more than lost at the other. By an unchangeable law of economics prices of stocks on hand must be such as will protect against loss when the tax is repealed, and goods manufactured under it must be sold at less than the cost of production."

In referring to the tax on patent medicines Mr. Woodruff offers a provision to be inserted at the end of paragraph (a), Section 908, to make the legislative intent more certain. It reads as follows:

"Provided that any article sold for use in manufacturing any other article intended for sale for consumption or use; and any article sold to any regular pharmacist for use in compounding prescriptions, or any article sold to any physician or hospital for administration to any person being treated by such physician or in such hospital, or any article sold to a dentist or veterinarian for use in his practice, shall not be considered as sold for consumption or use within the meaning of this section unless a charge is made for such article apart from the fee charged by such pharmacist, physician, hospital, dentist or veterinarian for professional services; in which case such pharmacist, physician, dentist or veterinarian shall be regarded as the vendor under paragraph (b) of this section."

NEW CHEMICAL SOCIETY IN NEWARK

Through the enterprise of Dr. D. R. Hodgdon, director of the Newark Technical School, Newark, N. J., initial steps have been taken for the organization of a local chemical society to include chemists and others associated in chemical work in its personnel. The object of the association will be to render mutual aid, support and encouragement to the industries which use chemicals and different chemical processes; to promote chemical education and adopt suitable standards for the training of chemists; to provide an interchange of ideas and various means of communication between chemical industrial plants and educational institutions.

Those who are interested in the new organization beyond Dr. Hodgdon include George A. Armstrong, of the Central Dyestuff & Chemical Company, Newark; Robert G. Merz, mechanical engineer, American Process Company, Newark; Harry C. Helmlinger, chief chemist, the Dye Products & Chemical Company, Arlington, and Clarence K. Simon, president and works manager of the same organization; Herbert B. Baldwin, chemist for the Department of Health; Dr. Frederic Dannerth, consulting chemist, Newark; W. E. Hadley, chemist for the Clark Thread Company, Newark; George T. Cottle, president of the A. A. Wire Company; and A. Lincoln Konwiser, chemical engineer and superintendent, the J. S. and W. R. Eakins Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Professor D. K. Howard, head of the department of chemistry at the Newark Chemical School, is also interested in the new organization. Other local companies which have expressed an intention to join in the movement include: the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, William A. Lucas, assistant superintendent; Charles Cooper & Company, C. Stobaeus; the Maas & Waldstein Company, and John Corley of the former Corley-Clark Company recently acquired by the du Ponts.

The Newark Technical School has arranged a course of industrial chemistry for employees of local plants. The course will include the principles of chemistry and the like, with particular reference to the application of the industry to the problem of the purchasing agent, the sales manager, and the factory superintendent. It is proposed to have the class meet on one afternoon of each week from 4 until about 6 o'clock, effective November 1, with the work divided into lectures followed by instructions in the chemical laboratory.

LOOK OUT FOR MR. SULLIVAN

The Bartholomew Co., of Peoria, Ill., manufacturers of popcorn and peanut machines, have requested us to warn all dealers against one R. T. Sullivan, formerly in their employ, but now in no wise connected with them It is alleged that he has been collecting money from dealers and not turning it in to the company. If Mr. Sullivan should call upon you, please telegraph at once to the Bartolomew Co. at their expense.

L. D. Sale, of Los Angeles, Cal., has been named chairman of the chemical, oils, and paints section of the Los Angeles district of sub-region No. 14, Region No. 19, of the resources and conversion division of the War Industries Board.

The Industrial Chemist

No Short Cut to Scientific Knowledge, Say the Authorities, Who Insist on Solid Foundations

(Symposium continued from issue of October 2)

Importance of Fundamentals

By JOSEPH W. RICHARDS, A.C., Ph.D.
Professor in Charge, Department of Metallurgy, Lehigh University

I HAVE been asked to give my views "on the training which gives young chemists the best foundation for industrial work." I can speak as a student with a chemical education, an educator of thirty years' experience, in close touch with chemical work, and from rather close association with many manufacturing chemists and metallurgists.

The young chemist going into industrial work needs above and before all things to be a well-educated man, that is, acquainted with the fundamental mathematics, literature, history, languages, physics and chemistry. He should stand out from the generality of ordinary chemical employees as a generally well educated man in the above respects. Next, he needs more of the fundamental and advanced physics and chemistry, with some knowledge of their applications.

Lack of Fundamental Principles

Our present chemical graduates do not know, in general, half enough fundamental physics and chemistry. They are handicapped the rest of their lives by this lack. It would be advisable to leave out some of the many so-called practical courses in their University work, to get in more of the fundamentals of physics and chemistry. Our present policy is mostly to rush the student through the elementary as well as advanced physics and chemistry, in order that he may spend more time on their technical applications. The result is disastrous, for the student usually is not well enough versed in the underlying principles of physics and chemistry, elementary and advanced, to properly undertake and appreciate the study of their technical applications. More thorough study of advanced physics and advanced chemistry is the best preparation possible for later courses in the application of physics and chemistry to industrial processes.

Time Wasted In College

Our laboratories should be more purely experimental, directed towards the search for fundamental principles, than technical, in the sense of copying and imitating industrial processes. The student should learn industrial operations in the chemical works, and spend his college and University time in learning the methods of experiment and research useful for control and for ascertaining new facts; in other words, he should spend his laboratory time in the University learning methods of instrumental precision which it is almost impossible for him to acquire anywhere else. The University should limit itself to teaching what cannot be acquired outside in the works, and not waste time in feeble imitations of industrial processes on a small scale. The latter are not necessarily useless, in and of themselves, but they are inadvisable because they require a great deal of time and displace work which only the University can properly teach, and which would be far better use of the student's time.

The Chemical Engineer

A thorough course in mineralogy and economic geology should not be omitted from any chemical engineering course, because this is the ground work of the materials with which the chemical engineer works. More physical chemistry, more applications of higher mathematics to chemical reactions, and more practical calculations and working out quantitatively of industrial chemical operations are badly needed in most of our chemical engineering courses. Above all the student should not waste his time in the college or University playing with industrial processes, giving him a false idea that he is learning the technique of industrial operations. The latter can only be properly learned in the works, in actual practice. I feel sure that managers of chemical plants will agree with me that our technical students need more of the physical and chemical fundamentals and advanced studies in their college courses, and less of the time-consuming, counterfeit, so-called technical training.

The Ideal Chemist

By DR. L. C. JONES
Director of Manufacturing, National Aniline and Chemical Co.

THE ideal chemist with a generous foundation of brain and brawn should have listened to inspiring words from such great teachers as "Goat" Seymour in Greek; "Baldy" Wright in Latin; "Andy" Phillips in Math; Wheeler in European History; Ladd in Philosophy; Dana in Geology; Hadley in Economics, and "Billy" Sunday in Societology. He should have caught some of the inspiration in art and music from Professors Weir and Parker; and in athletics from "Mike" Murphy. After that he learns the laws of matter from Gibbs and Gooch and has begun to be a chemist.

It is unnecessary to say that the names mentioned suggest a training that good fortune permitted certain young men to obtain at one great American University a quarter of a century ago. A large number of American Universities have given the American youth similar opportunities for inspiration. The ideal chemist need not have crossed the Rhine, though he must know modern languages, not excepting German. That the value of his broad training may be multiplied many fold, he works unselfishly for and with others. He first answers yes to all requests of superiors and associates, leaving the reasonableness of the request to develop later. He is just and unselfish and loves truth above all, and naturally is called to direct others in fields of chemical research and manufacture, the tremendous importance of which even yet we have not begun to realize.

The chemist is not a mere titre boy or drug mixer any more than the blue print boy or tracer in the drafting room is an engineer. He knows physics and electricity

and contrives both to divide atoms and fix our requirements of the three-quarters ton of nitrogen that stands above each square foot of the earth's surface.

As a director in industry he fights for honest gain, realizing that only when conducted with profit can industry be of service to the community and the nation. The ideal chemist, whether at the front or behind the lines, is doing his utmost in this great world fight since, as Sumner said, the fight is the gain, not the victory, and as strife is eternal growth never ceases.

Training for Chemical Work

By ALEXANDER SILVERMAN
Professor of Chemistry in the School of Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh

THE training of chemists for the industries has been a much discussed problem in past years. The present war with the many applications of chemistry in its prosecution; the industries developed in America for war purposes and supplying materials formerly imported, have together created an enormous demand for chemists. One company alone employs over nine hundred. The supply is short of the demand. Undergraduates are leaving educational institutions, many of them with meager chemical training. Faculty members are entering industrial and Government service. The present crisis justifies such steps and if necessary every instructor and student should be transferred to the Government and industries to insure the winning of the war.

PROF. SILVERMAN

A reconstruction period will follow this war as it has followed preceding great wars. During the reconstruction period and the succeeding years our ability to compete with other nations will depend on the training of our men and on their resourcefulness in applying that training in the arts. We must have faculties made up of thoroughly competent instructors. We must give the young men under our care a solid foundation.

Preliminary Education

It has been the writer's experience that in addition to training in the public schools the student should complete a four-year course in a first class high school and spend at least four years in a chemistry course at some reputable university. In the high school his studies should include mathematics through solid geometry and if possible plane trigonometry, a year of physics, a year of chemistry, several years of French or German, a thorough training in English, and if possible some Latin. German is included because much of the untranslated important scientific literature is printed in that language. It is not the writer's purpose to outline the entire high school course but the above mentioned studies should be included.

In the university the student should cover a two-year course in inorganic chemistry, including laboratory work; a two-year course in analytical chemistry, qualitative and quantitative; two years of physical chemistry and two years of organic chemistry. He may begin inorganic chemistry in the first year, analytical in the second and physical and organic chemistry in the third year. The student should also cover courses in gas and water analysis and electro chemistry (third year), and microchemistry, industrial chemistry, spectroscopy, laboratory equipment and chemical literature (fourth year). If time permits he may be given a minor research problem during the fourth year.

In addition to chemistry he should spend two years each in the study of French and German, two years on mathematics through calculus (before third year), two years on physics (before third year) and should have a short course in drafting.

Six-Year Course Advisable

The student might elect courses in general biology, bacteriology, geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, metallography or fire-assaying in the junior and senior years if his schedule permits. Where possible one or two courses in engineering should be included, but the "four-year chemical engineer" is a "cross" who does not appeal to the writer. A chemical engineer should have a five and preferably a six-year course.

It is desirable that the student spend a part, at least, of each summer vacation in an industrial laboratory or plant.

The war and the reconstruction period lead the writer to suggest the possibility of graduating the student three years after he enters the university. By the addition of eight or ten weeks of intensive study during three summers, it is possible to cover the ordinary four-year course in three years. This means that Uncle Sam and the industries may have well trained chemists a year earlier.

So much for the undergraduate course. The writer has at all times had the "chemist" in mind. A young man or woman satisfactorily completing this training and unable to afford a graduate course will make good in the industries. Specialization in any one branch of chemistry is impossible in a four-year course.

If the student is in a position to do so, he should pursue a three-year graduate course leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Here he may specialize in certain branches of chemistry and related sciences, pursue studies he did not obtain in his undergraduate years, and conduct extensive researches along a particular line. The additional training means a later entrance into the industrial field but this is usually compensated for by a larger initial salary and more rapid advancement to a supervisory position.

All reference to short or special courses has been avoided in this article. There is no "short cut" to science. Solid foundations are necessary and one can no more build on "quick sands" here than in the world of material construction.

Ideal Chemist a Specialist

By HENRY WIGGLESWORTH
Director of Research, General Chemical Company

I THINK the ideal chemist must be a specialist who concentrates upon one subject until it is mastered in every detail and a comprehensive and complete solution of its problems effected. As a chemist whose scholastic training was received exclusively in Great Britain, my experience may justify me in saying that there are no chemists on earth provided with better scholastic opportunities than the young Americans of today.

The ideal chemist, notwithstanding the thoroughness of his own training, must recognize his own limitations and be ready to invite the cooperation of men skilled in the application of other allied sciences, such as the physicist,

metallurgist, mechanical and electrical engineer, and most of all the practical factory superintendent. The man with vision, who realizes that such support is essential for solving important chemical problems, will become the ideal American chemist.

Then, to quote Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, "with an enlightened public opinion and a truly national spirit in our Federal legislation, the American chemist can safely and confidently be depended upon to do his full share and more, toward making this country as independent of any other nation on earth as it is possible to be, and toward making our Democratic Government lastingly as efficient and as far-sighted as any autocratic government ever dreamed of being."

PROTEST CHANGE IN NARCOTIC ACT

National Drug Trade Conference and N. A. R. D. File Statements With Senate Finance Committee—Repeal of Section 6 Declared Unjustifiable

The National Drug Trade Conference has filed a statement with the Senate Finance Committee regarding the proposed amendment to the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law, pointing out the objectionable features, The statement says in part:

"The pending bill proposes to strike from the law that provision which permits the sale and possession, without complying with the other provisions of the Act, of medicinal preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, one-fourth grain of morphine, one-eighth grain of heroin or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative thereof in one ounce of mixture.

"The reason set forth in the report for the repeal of this section is that 'it has been found that the exemption has made the adequate enforcement of the Act almost impossible, and that many preparations are marketed which contain lawful amounts of the drugs, but which are of great harm to the consumer.'

"The two reasons, or rather the two excuses, set forth are really but one reason, because, if adequate enforcement of the Act is possible, the preparations containing lawful amounts of drugs cannot be sold in such quantities as to do great harm to the consumer, and, on the other hand, if preparations containing lawful amounts are marketed in such quantities as to do such harm to the consumer, there has been no adequate enforcement of the Act.

System of Regulations

"All that is necessary to enforce the conditions imposed in Section 6 is for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to formulate a proper system of regulations interpreting the effect of Section 6.

"On behalf of the National Drug Trade Conference, Dr. J. H. Beal submitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a basis for such a system. I submit herewith the first two paragraphs of this basis:

The exemptions in section six of the Act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, apply exclusively to preparations and remedies which are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed or possessed strictly in good faith for medicinal purposes only, and not for the purpose of evading the intentions or provisions of the law, whether such preparations and remedies are dispensed on prescription or otherwise. The selling, dispensing, etc., of any preparation for the purpose of satisfying or of ministering to a drug-habit is not a selling or dispensing for medicinal purposes within the intention of the law.

The preparations and remedies within the intent of section six are hereby defined to be compound preparations or mixtures which contain the enumerated drugs—in quantities not greater than those specified—together with other active medicinal drugs in sufficient proportions to confer upon such combinations valuable medicinal qualities other than those which would be possessed by the narcotic drugs if dispensed alone. Simple dilutions of a narcotic drug made by admixture with inert or nearly inert substances, as sugar of milk, etc., or simple solutions of a narcotic drug in water, syrup, diluted alcohol, flavoring matter, etc., are not bona fide medicinal preparations within the meaning of the section.

No Need to Repeal Section 6

"Such a regulation would have been clearly within the power of the Commissioner to publish. If the above regulations had been adopted and if the Treasury Department had been as active in enforcing the law and the regulations as some of the representatives of that Department have been active in seeking the repeal of Section 6 and in seeking to secure a limitation of sales, containing minimum quantities, to registered physicians, so many of whom have been disclosed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be violators of the law, there would be no occasion whatever for the repeal of Section 6, and these simple remedies could be preserved to their proper sphere of usefulness and remain the proper instruments for the alleviation of suffering without the intervention of the physician.

"A further consideration is the fact that practically all the States of the Union have embodied in their narcotic laws provisions similar to those of Section 6, and the result of the repeal of the Harrison Law would be a virtual repeal of the expressed will of the people of the States as it has been embodied in their State laws."

Statement of N. A. R. D.

The National Association of Retail Druggists, through its general attorney, E. C. Brokmeyer, recently sent a brief to the Senate Finance Committee, protesting against the proposed amendment of the Harrison Narcotic Act. The amendment, in the form of a "rider," has been attached to the pending revenue bill without notice to the drug trade and pharmacy. That part of the Harrison act which it repeals is as follows:

Section 6. That the provisions of this act shall not be construed to apply to the sale, distribution, giving away, dispensing or possessing of preparations and remedies which do not contain more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than one-eighth of a grain of heroin or more than one grain of codeine, or any salt or derivative of any of them in one fluid ounce or, if a solid or semi-solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; or to liniments, ointments or other preparations which are prepared for external use only, except liniments, ointments, or other preparations which contain cocaine or any of its salts or alpha or beta eucaine or any of their salts or any synthetic substitute for them;

Provided, that such remedies and preparations are sold, distributed, given away, dispensed or possessed as medicines and not for the purpose of evading the intentions and provisions of this act.

The language in the latter part of this section was used by Congress to make it impossible for any person to abuse the exemption provisions of Section 6 without subjecting himself to the penalties of the law and if the Treasury Department has had evidence of abuses of the law, it should be called upon to explain why this evidence had not been furnished the Department of Justice for purposes of prosecution.

The communication from the National Association of Retail Druggists contends that the repeal of Section 6 would nullify one of the purposes of the International Opium Convention which is "to limit the manufacture, sale and use of morphine, cocaine and their respective salts to medical and legitimate uses only." It would seriously interfere with, rather than limit, the manufacture, sale and use of narcotic drugs for such purposes and it also would conflict with a resolution in House Report No. 23, 63d Congress, 1st session, which states that "there is a real and desperate need of Federal legislation to control foreign and interstate traffic in habit-forming drugs."

The National Association of Retail Druggists, representing more than fifty thousand drug stores in the United States, asks that if Congress sees fit to amend the Harrison act, it should be done through legislation independent of revenue legislation after careful consideration of the subject and a fair opportunity for the organized drug trade to be heard.

TRADE SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LIBERTY LOAN

William S. Gray, Chairman of the Drug and Chemical Committee Announces Large Contributions—Work in Surrounding Cities—Paint Trade Subscriptions

William S. Gray, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Chemicals, Drugs, Druggists' Sundries and Allied Trades, gave a luncheon at the Drug and Chemical Club on Tuesday of last week to the members of the committee, at which time he addressed them on the kind of work required to make the present drive a success. Mr. Gray impressed upon the members the fact that it is absolutely necessary for the committee representing the chemical, drugs and allied trades to "go over the top." One of the principal points emphasized was that there are many large out-of-town corporations which maintain large offices and bank balances in the Metropolitan district. Nevertheless these companies are prone to feel that their total subscriptions should be given to their home town or to the town where their principal operating plant is located. Mr. Gray showed that such a view of the matter is entirely wrong, and that these large corporations should divide their subscriptions in a manner proportionate to the location of their bank balances. He urged the loan workers, therefore, to impress upon the responsible heads of these concerns, the necessity of splitting up their subscriptions among the communities where they maintain working balances.

Included among those who attended the luncheon were W. T. Miller, National Aniline and Chemical Co., E. M. Taylor, Ed. Hill's Sons & Co.; Edward Plaut, Lehn & Fink; Chas. A. Loring, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company; W. N. Wilkinson, Union Sulphur Company; H. A. Metz, H. A. Metz & Co.; Alexander Joseph, Pfeiffer Color Company; H. C. Lovis, Seabury and Johnson; W. Alexander, National Gum & Mica Company; F. Morse Smith, H. J. Baker & Co., C. C. Speiden, Innis Speiden & Co.; H. S. Farleigh, Hooker Electrochemical Company; H. M. Toch, Durex Chemical Corporation; E. V. Killeen, George Luerders & Co., R. R. Sloane, Dodge & Olcott; M. H. Maas, Maas & Waldstein Company; W. R. Kirkland, Fairchild Bros. & Foster; H. N. Fraser, Fraser Tablet Company; J. Edward Young, Jr., Thurston & Braidich.

Among the leading subscribers to the loan obtained thus far by this committee are:

Distillers' Securities Corporation	$2,000,000
The Barrett Company	500,000
General Chemical Company	500,000
Mutual Chemical Company	400,000
American Cyanamid Company	350,000
Michigan Alkali Company	300,000
National Aniline & Chemical Co.	300,000
Lehn & Fink	200,000
Binney & Smith Company	170,000
Atlas Powder Company	154,000
American Dyewood Company	100,000
William S. Gray & Co.	100,000
Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation	67,300
Pfeiffer & Co.	30,000
John R. Gardner	30,000
Seabury & Johnson	30,000
West Disinfectant Company	30,000
Toch Bros.	28,150
The L. Martin Company	25,000
Phosphate Mining Company	25,000
Commonwealth Chemical Company	24,000
Central Dyestuff and Chemical Company	20,000
Kny-Scheerer Corporation	20,000
B. Brown, Inc.	15,000
Cooper & Cooper	10,000

Chemical industries at Newark, Bayonne, Perth Amboy, N. J., and vicinity are giving hearty support to the Fourth Liberty Loan. The Maltbie Chemical Company, Newark, has subscribed $17,500; employees of the American Oil & Supply Company, Newark, have subscribed $5,500; at Bayonne, the following subscriptions have been received: the Texas Oil Company, $29,000; the General Chemical Company, $22,200; the International Nickel Company, $124,000; the Southern Cotton Oil Company, $5,000; the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, Perth Amboy, $50,000.

The Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has made an initial subscription of $1,000,000, while the employes of the company have set a goal of a like amount for their aggregate contributions.

The Liberty Loan Committee, representing the Paint, Oil, Varnish and Allied Trades in the Greater New York district has been actively at work since the campaign began. At a luncheon given on Wednesday, October 2, H. Gates, chairman of the committee, urged each member to do his utmost to further the success of the loan, and spoke of the desirability of the committee exceeding its quota.

Among the large subscriptions already received are the following:

National Lead Company	$1,000,000
Valentine & Co.	25,000
Benj. Moore & Co.	20,000
Eagle-Pitcher Lead Co.	300,000
Devoe, Raynolds & Co.	30,000
Wilckes, Martin, Wilckes Co.	20,000
New Jersey Zinc Co.	2,000,000
Marden, Orth & Hastings	20,000
Ultramarine Co.	10,000
Toch Bros.	50,000
Moller & Schumann Co.	26,000
Gerstendorfer Bros.	30,000
F. W. von Stade	25,000
Heusmann & Co.	10,000
American Metals Co.	25,000
Imperial Color Works	10,000
L. C. Gillespie & Sons	200,000
F. L. Lavenburg & Co.	30,000
F. L. Lavenburg, personal	28,000

$12,000,000 LOSS BY T. N. T. EXPLOSION

The Government shell loading plant at Morgan, N. J., near Perth Amboy, which was destroyed by explosions of T. N. T. on Friday, Oct. 4, is said to have cost about $18,000,000. The number of deaths may reach 100, but it will be several days before the ruins can be thoroughly searched owing to the smouldering fires. A magazine containing 80,000 pounds of T. N. T. is now considered safe, although on Saturday the probability of its explosion was considered so imminent that Mayor Hylan of New York ordered the use of subway tunnels to Brooklyn and the tube to Jersey City discontinued for fear of collapse from the expected shock.

It is estimated that the loss will amount to $12,000,000. The plant is to be rebuilt at once, and about $10,000,000 is to be appropriated for new buildings. The cause of the explosion may never be known, as the men employed in the building where it occurred are dead. The theories advanced are numerous. Enemy aliens may have caused it. Recently a German was discovered attempting to explode a shell, and was overcome by employees, arrested and tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. Some inspectors think the T. N. T. may have been overheated when treated with steam to make it of the right consistency to pour into the shells. Another theory is that some worker dropped a shell which exploded. The T. A. Gillespie Shell Loading Company had charge of the plant. In order to keep up to normal the supply of shells sent to France, other plants will increase their output.

The explosion was felt for a distance of forty miles. Towns near the plant were deserted by the inhabitants, owing to the destruction of water and gas pipes, and windows in the houses and stores.

A portion of the shell-loading plant of the Oliver Loading Company, a subsidiary of the T. A. Gillespie Company, Runyon, N. J., was recently destroyed by the explosion of a large quantity of "booster" shells, comprising finished and partly finished materials.

SENATE CUTS ALCOHOL TAX

The Senate Finance Committee, which is considering the Revenue Bill passed by the House, has cut the tax on distilled spirits from $8 a gallon for spirits withdrawn from bond for beverage purposes to $6.40 a gallon, and on non-beverage alcohol from $4.40 per gallon to $3.20. The House schedule for soft drink and soda fountain beverage taxes was not changed. The proposed reduction in the tax on distilled spirits will be considered in conference, later, by committees from the Senate and House.

ACCUSED OF ADULTERATING OILS

The Federal Trade Commission has issued formal complaint against the following paint and oil concerns of Cleveland: Consolidated Oil Company; and Nathan Weisenberg and A. Bernstein, copartners trading under the firm names and styles of Standard Linseed Company, Manchurian Linseed Company, Standard Paint and Lead Works, Southern States Turpentine Company, and Eastland Linseed Company.

The complaint alleges that the concerns have sold products adulterated with low-grade mineral oil and other ingredients under the misrepresentation that they were composed of "second-run" turpentine and Manchurian and Japan seeds and gums, with the purpose and effect of deceiving the trade and the public into believing the products are pure and unadulterated.

BAUGH CO. NOW MADE DEFENDANT

The Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore, Md., has brought suit against the Baugh Chemical Company of the same city, claiming $250,000 damages. This sum is said to represent about the difference between the price of $5 per ton at which the Davison Company was required by a lower court to furnish the undelivered balance of sulphuric acid to the Baugh Company under a contract entered into in 1913, and the price current at the time the enforced deliveries were made.

The new suit reverses the positions of the two corporations in previous litigation as plaintiff and defendant, and the outcome will prove of no less interest to the fertilizer trade than did the results in the former proceedings wherein the Baugh Company was victor in the lower court, but lost on appeal to the highest tribunal in the state.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Cyan.	33	38	K. Solvay	155	175
Am. Cy. pf.	60	65	Merrimac	97	99
Am. Linseed	41	41½	Mulfrd Co.	55	60
By. Prod. Co.	110	115	Mutual Co.	150	..
Casein Co.	40	..	Niag. A. pf.	87	92
Day Chem.	..	..	Nat. A. & C.	18	22
Distillers' Secur.	46½	46⅞	N't A. & C. pf.	70	72
Dow Chem.	..	225	Penn. Salt	80	84
Dow Ch. pf.	..	96	Rollin Ch.	50	70
Elec. Blch.	140	150	Rol. Ch. pf.	90	100
Fed. Chem.	..	90	Semet S.	178	180
Fed. Ch. pf.	98	101	Smith Ag. C.	175	185
Free Tx. nw	30	32	Solv. Proc.	220	..
Grasselli	165	..	Stand. Ch.	90	100
H'k Electro.	75	85	U. S. Indus. Alco.	102⅞	103
H'k Elec. pf.	..	..	Va.-Car. Chem.	54⅛	54¼
Int. Agricul. pf. x.d	58¼	58¾			

Quotations on Bonds

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Am. Ag. Ch.	97	100	Gen. Chem.	170	180
Am. Cot. Oil.	41	42	Int. Salt	60	62½
Am. Malt	3	3¼	Un. Drug	69	72½
Barrett Co.	91	95½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.exd.	106	110

The Stewart Chemical & Manufacturing Co., Dayton, O., has increased its capital stock from $10,000 to $25,000.

News of Companies

The city officials, Eveleth, Minn., have had plans prepared for the installation of two new liquid chlorine plants to be used for municipal purposes.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company has awarded a contract for the erection of a new adminstration building at Los Angeles, Cal., to be located at Sixty-third and Alameda streets.

Wilson & Company, Forty-first and Ashland avenues, Chicago, Ill., have awarded a contract for the construction of a new three-story fertilizer building, about 20x34 feet, estimated to cost $65,000.

The American-Pacific Oil & Refining Co., Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000 to operate a plant for the refining of oils, etc. E. E. Henderson, and H. C. Stratton are the principal incorporators.

The Sutton Chemical Company, Sutton, W. Va., has completed foundation work for the construction of the proposed new chemical manufacturing plant to be located at Sutton, estimated to cost in the neighborhood of $700,000.

Roscoe H. Carter and Frederick E. Dearborn, Government inspectors at the plant of the Hercules Powder Company, at Kenvil, N. J., have been transferred to plants at Nashville, Tenn., and Nitro, W. Va., respectively, to engage in similar duties.

The War Department, Washington, D. C., is understood to have had plans prepared for the construction of a large new plant at Senator, Mich., for the production of tetryl, to include magazine buildings, packing houses, manufacturing structures, boiler and power plants, etc. The project is estimated to cost $250,000.

The United States Government, War Department, has awarded a contract to the American Phosphorus Company, Third and Dauphin streets, Philadelphia, Pa., for the construction of a large new phosphorus plant to be located near Fairmount, W. Va. The project is understood to cost in the neighborhood of $500,000.

The Montebello National Oil Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to engage in the production, refining, etc., of oils, lubricants and similar specialties. C. H. and C. E. Evans, B. F. Graham, A. Hart, D. Barker, E. G. Bennett, and F. L. Sisco, all of Los Angeles, are the incorporators.

Charles A. Anderson & Company, 120 Broadway, New York, have leased property at 387-89 West Broadway, extending through to Wooster Street, about 55x200 feet, with one-story and basement building now in course of construction, at an aggregate rental of $100,000, to be used for the importing and exporting of chemicals, ores, etc.

Manufacturers from all the states of the Union where the manufacturing industry is important will meet at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on Wednesday, Oct. 23, to consider a plan for organizing a National Federation of Manufacturers. The call is being sent out by Warren C. King, president of the Manufacturers Council of New Jersey.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

INFLUENZA DRUGS IN DEMAND

Quinine, Menthol, Camphor and Acetyl Salicylic Acid Very Firm — Seeds, Leaves and Herbs Attract Strong Buying Interest

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

Stocks in First Hands

Advanced

Balsam, Tolu, 5c
Buchu Leaves, 5c
Calisaya Bark, 25c
Camphor, Japanese, 30c
Camphor, Monobromated, 50c
Cassia, China, Mats, 1c
Celery, 2c
Ergot, Russian, Spanish, 10c
Fish Berries, 4c
Isinglass, Russian, 50c
Mandrake Root, 2c
Mustard Seed, ¼c@2c
Vanillin, 3c
Venice Turpentine, True, 50c

Declined

Cassia, Saigon, Assortment, ½c
Glycerin, C. P., Dynamite, 1c@2c
Fenugreek Seed, ¼c
Manna, Large, Small Flakes, 8c
Poppy Seed, Russian, 3c
Sage Leaves, 1c
Thymol Iodide, U.S.P., 50c

Drugs in general show increased firmness and notable price advances. Botanicals ruled firm, but some items suffered declines owing to a lack of demand. Fine chemicals have been steady and are gradually growing stronger. Narcotics are in steady demand.

Japanese and monobromated camphor, Venice turpentine and Russian isinglass are higher. Thymol iodide, U. S. P., and manna are lower. Seeds, leaves and herbs attracted buying interests, particularly canary, coriander, celery and mustard seeds. Recent import embargoes on canary and hemp seeds resulted in further price advances.

Pharmaceuticals necessary in checking the spread of influenza are in great demand and prices of quinine, menthol, acetyl salicylic acid and other similar products are very firm.

Balsam Tolu—A larger inquiry and decreasing supplies caused a rise of 5c to $1.08@$1.15 a pound. Offerings from most quarters are lighter.

Bay Rum—Supplies in large barrels are scarce and buyers are experiencing difficulties in making purchases. Sellers are quoting $3.65@$3.70 for Porto Rico and $3.75@$3.90 a gallon for St. Thomas rum.

Buchu Leaves—In response to a larger inquiry holders raised prices 5c to $2.40@$2.50 for short leaves, and to $2.50@$2.53 a pound for long leaves.

Burgundy Pitch—Holders raised prices ½c to 7c@8c a pound for domestic supplies. A further increase in the demand and dwindling stocks led to the advance.

Calisaya Bark—Holders advanced quotations 25c to 95c@$1 a pound. The higher level is attributed to scarcity of stocks and firmer primary market reports.

Camphor, Japanese—Owing to the stringency of supplies, prices advanced about 30c to $2 to $2.25 a pound for 2½ lb. slabs.

Camphor, Monobromated—Makers raised quotations 50c a pound for supplies in bulk to $4.25@$4.35. Increased cost of production and smallness of stocks are responsible for the advance.

Canary Seed, South American—In response to the recent import embargo by the Government, prices scored a further advance of ½c a pound. Sellers are naming 20½c@21c a pound.

Cantharides—Holders of Chinese flies are quoting 97c@98c a pound. Inquiries have been light recently and offerings are slightly larger.

Cassia, Saigon—Holders lowered prices ½c to 48½c @52c a pound for assortments. Recent smaller inquiries and larger supplies led to the decline. China cassia in mats was raised 1c to 25c@26c a pound due to diminishing stocks.

Celery Seed—Prices scored a gain of 2c to 52c@ 53c a pound. The inquiries were larger and the offerings smaller.

Cocaine—The scarcity of coca leaves and of the finished product sustains prices as nominal at $11@$11.25 for granulated hydrochloride and $11.25@$11.50 an ounce for crystals in bulk. Bids have been received in some quarters at 50c an ounce over quoted nominal figures.

Cocoa Butter—With demand larger and moderate stocks available, prices advanced 1c. Sellers are offering supplies in bulk at 31c@32c and fingers in cases at 39c@41c a pound.

Ergot—A further curtailment of stocks led to another rise of 10c. Holders are now asking $1.85@ $1.90 a pound for both Russian and Spanish supplies.

Fish Berries—Prices closed higher due to smaller stocks. Holders are naming 4c higher to 52c@58c a pound.

Glycerin, C. P.—Prices were lowered to conform with the sliding scale agreement in effect between the Government and sellers. Producers are now naming 1c lower to 59c@60c a pound for bulk supplies, drums and barrels added, and 60c@61c a pound for supplies in cans.

Glycerine, Dynamite—Prices were lowered by makers 2c to 58c@59c a pound. Soap lye, loose, was lowered to 36c@37c and saponification, loose, to 39c@40c a pound.

Hemp Seed, Manchurian—In response to the recent import embargo by the Government, prices advanced about 1¼c a pound. Sellers are now asking 9c@9½c a pound.

Isinglass, Russian—The extreme scarcity of supplies resulted in an advance of 50c a pound. Sellers are quoting from $8@$8.50 a pound.

Mandrake Root—Scant supplies and smaller offerings resulted in a rise of 2c. Holders are naming from 13c@16c a pound.

Manna—Prices are easier due to larger offerings. Holders quoted large flake at 8c lower to 75c@85c, and small flake at 5c decline to 62c@65c a pound.

Menthol, Japanese—In response to better inquiry for supplies needed in mixtures for checking Spanish influenza, prices closed firm. Sellers are asking $5.75 @$6 a pound.

Mercury—The demand is light and a quiet tone prevailed, but prices closed firm owing to short supplies. Sellers quoted $125 a flask of 75 lbs, while smaller lots were offered at $129 and upward.

Morphine—Makers report that the demand is keeping pace with the production. The crude material is arriving slowly, but increased shipments are confidently looked for. Bids for 20,000 ¼-ounce bottles of powdered sulphate, U. S. P., are to be opened on October 18.

Opium—Prices are steady under a fair demand. Holders are repeating former prices for supplies in

cases at $21.50; powdered at $23.50 and granulated at $24.50 a pound.

Poppy Seed, Russian—Holders lowered quotations 3c to 72c@74c a pound. The decline is partly attributed to lack of demand.

Quinine—Manufacturers are in a better position to increase their production of sulphate. Spot prices closed quiet for domestic and Java sulphate, under a slightly better inquiry. Domestic makers are quoting on the basis 90c an ounce for sulphate in 100 oz. tins. Second hands continue to name $1 for domestic and 91c@92c an ounce for Java sulphate.

Sage—With no improvement in buying orders, holders displayed an easier sentiment, asking 1c lower to 18c@18½c a pound.

Thymol Iodide—Makers lowered prices 50c to $15.50 @$16 a pound for U. S. P. supplies in bulk. Crystals are being held at unchanged prices, ranging from $13 @$13.25 a pound for U. S. P.

Vanillin—Holders raised prices 3c to 90c@95c a pound. The advance of prices is partly due to decreased stocks and larger inquiry.

Venice Turpentine, True—With supplies exceedingly small and concentrated in few hands, prices closed 50c higher. Offerings comprise moderate lots at $5.45@ $5.70 a pound. Artificial supplies are held at 5c higher to 12c@14c a pound.

THERMOMETER STOCKS COMMANDEERED

The Government has requisitioned 668,000 clinical thermometers from eighteen manufacturers who failed to cooperate with the War Department in supplying the needs of the army. An investigation disclosed a combination between glass-blowers and the Thermometer Manufacturers Association whereby manufacturers who were not members of the association were refused the necessary blank tubes. Then prices were advanced. It was decided to commandeer the stocks of the manufacturers and pay only such price as may be fixed by the War Department Board of Appraisers.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES WANTED

The Field Medical Supply Depot of the United States Army has issued a circular calling for bids on medical supplies. These bids must be submitted to the office of the Supply Depot by Friday, October 11.

Most of the supplies are required in comparatively small quantities, but among the larger demands as listed are 100 pounds of calcium oxide, 50 pounds of potassium bichromate, 500 pounds potassium hydroxide, 100 pounds sodium hyposulphite and 1,000 pounds sodium chloride in 5 or 10 lb. containers.

CINCHONA IN THE PHILIPPINES

The introduction of cinchona plants into the Philippine Islands from India is being attempted by the Igorot Exchange, a missionary institution at Sagada, Island of Luzon. A letter from the Igorot Exchange states that the Director of the Bureau of Science, Manila, is of opinion that the climatic and soil conditions of the mountain Province in which Sagada is situated are entirely adapted to culture of this plant.

A suit asking for a receivership was filed recently against the Allan-Pfeiffer Chemical Company of St. Louis, Mo., on a charge of mismanagement and diversion of funds. This suit, which was filed by Miss Blanche Rowland, a former employee of the company, has been dismissed at the cost of the plaintiff, the case having been settled out of court.

Business Brevities

Exports of castor oil from the United Kingdom during the first eight months of 1918 were 4,021 tons against 2,123 in the same time last year and 2,256 in 1916.

Main building of the Gilliland Vaccine and Antitoxin Laboratories, located at Marietta, Lancaster County, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire recently. Loss about $100,000.

The West End Mining Company of San Francisco is preparing to install equipment and begin the development of potash beds in the Searles Lake district along lines endorsed by the Government.

The production of sulphate of ammonia by the Newcastle Steel Works of Australia during the six months ended with May, 1918, amounted to 1,120 tons against 598 tons in the six months ended November, 1917.

A new trading company has just been formed in Copenhagen under the name of "Det argentinske Handelskompagni" (The Argentine Trading Company), for the purpose of carrying on trade with Argentina.

Henry Howard of the Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston, who is director of recruiting service, United States Shipping Board, was the guest recently of the Boston Women's City Club. He described at length the work he is conducting and told of the great success that had been met with through the cooperation of the druggists of the United States.

The Merchants' Association has sent to Congress a resume of the objections it has to the pending war revenue bill. Among suggested changes is one that would prevent unequal treatment of exports by exempting from the excise provisions of the bill merchandise sent abroad by export houses, just as merchandise directly exported by the manufacturer is now exempt.

More than 42,500,000 pounds of soap have been used by the American Expeditionary Forces during the past six months, according to reports obtained from the War Department. The Subsistence Division of the Quartermaster Corps, during the period, has supplied 32,780,000 pounds of issue soap; 97,781,000 one-ounce cakes of hand soap, 6,111,312½ pounds, and 3,743,000 pounds of soap chips.

One man was killed and the plant of the Ryan Ideal Stain and Blacking Company at Lynn, Mass., was destroyed, Sept. 30, when an explosion transformed the factory into a mass of blazing wreckage. The property loss is estimated at $25,000. The cause of the blaze is a mystery. The Ryan firm, owned by Alexander J. McCormick and Dennis J. Marks of Lynn, manufactures shoe cement stains and blacking.

George C. Morton, treasurer and general manager of the Carpenter-Morton Company of Boston was agreeably surprised at his home recently on the occasion of his 50th birthday. About 60 of his fellow workers in the Carpenter-Morton Company presented him with a solid gold watch and other gifts. The presentation was made by John W. Campbell, one of the directors of the Carpenter-Morton Company.

Heavy Chemical Markets

STEADY DEMAND FOR CHEMICALS

Soda Ash and Caustic Soda in Strong Demand—Bleaching Powder Firm—Benzoic Acid One of the Features of the Market

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Benzoate of soda, 5c lb.
Soda ash, 5c lb.
Bleaching powder, 1c lb.
Benzoic acid, 10c lb.
Caustic potash, 5c lb.
Sodium sulphide, 1c lb.

Declined

Bichromate of soda, 1c lb.
Benzol, 1c lb.

Active trading was reported in the majority of the heavy chemicals. Prices have undergone no unusual fluctuations and firm levels were generally maintained. Soda ash and its allied product, caustic soda, still maintain their prominence as the leading features of the market. Each of the items has been sold at figures considered rather high. Permanganate of potash is firming up and caustic potash has also come to the front with a rather marked demand, and increased in price. Sodium sulphide is still in a firm position, as is silicate of soda. The supply of all acids is still rather scant.

Acids—Salicylic continues to be neglected in spite of offerings being made at low levels. The seasonable demand for benzoate of soda and also the acid is very much in evidence and in some directions the material is held at rather high figures, though hesitancy is apparent on the part of purchasers, and quite frequently weak holders appear on the market with cheaper stocks. Acetic acid has been in fair demand, with prices holding firm. Certain grades of lactic are available in fair quantities. Producers of sulphuric acid are in a rather tight position in view of the new recent Government ruling and the actual position of this product is difficult to determine.

Soda Ash—The trading has been exceedingly active in New York and a brisk demand was noted for export purposes. The barrel material has apparently been somewhat easier, as was material in double bags for western shipment. Sales were noted in single bags at $2.65 and $2.70 ex-warehouse and barrels were sold at $3.20 ex-store. Single bags at the close were quoted at $2.65 and $2.70 ex-warehouse, and material rolling was held at $2.70. Single bags in Troy were held at $2.70 and $2.65. Philadelphia double bags were $3.35. Barrel material in New York at $3.30 and at Chicago $3.10. Barrels in St. Louis were held at $3.10. Dense ash in bags was quoted at $3.85, which it is said could also be done for dense ash in barrels.

Caustic Soda—This item has been in firm demand but the activity was more or less peculiar, having been more pronounced on certain days, although at the close a very firm position developed. Among the sales noted were some at $4.40 works and $4.50 ex-warehouse. The general quotations at the latter end ranged from $4.40 to $4.50 ex-warehouse and $4.40 works. The ground material was generally held at $5.40 to $5.50.

Bichromate of Soda—Offerings of this material are becoming more liberal and factors finally concede the fact that the market is weakening. Cheap stocks quite frequently appear on the market and in general prices have a downward tendency. In spite of this condition no noticeable buying has developed and the sales passing closed at 23c to 23½c. The general quotations heard range from 23c to 23½c.

Silicate of Soda—The general situation of this material is unchanged and supplies are still scarce. The market is seemingly controled by second hands. Little is heard of the 60 degree product and offerings of the 40 degree material were generally held at $2.50 to $2.75 per cwt.

Zinc Oxide—Trading is steady and of a routine nature. The undertone is firm and prices remain at 12¾c to 14c for the XX horsehead brand.

Lithopone—Comparatively little interest is noted for this material. The general range of quotations is firm at 8c to 8½c ex-dock and ex-store.

Copper Sulphate—The general tone of the market is firm, but consuming interest is not brisk and quotations range from 9½c per pound to 10c per pound, for the 98-99 per cent, large crystals.

Bicarbonate of Soda—A persistent demand is still noted for this item and the position of the market is seemingly in favor of the seller. Available stocks are quickly disposed of and considerable interest is noted in futures. Sales are passing at $3.40 to $3.45 per cwt which apparently represents about the market price, but offerings are noticeably scarce.

Salicylic Acid—Trading for local consumption is quiet and the interest in export business is less intense. However, export licenses for this commodity are being issued more freely. Sales are reported at 86c per pound for the U. S. P. The general market range is from 88c to $1.00. The asking price for the technical ranges from 73c to 80c, according to quality.

Sulphuric Acid—The feature of this item is the recent announcement of the War Industries Board relative to the maximum prices effective from September 30 to December 30, which are as follows: 60 degrees Baume, $16.00 per ton of 2,000 pounds; 66 degrees Baume, $25.00 per ton; 20 degrees Oleum, $28.00 per ton F. O. B. at manufacturer's works in sellers tank cars. All strengths less than 60 degrees Baume shall be calculated from the price for 60 degrees Baume. All strengths above 66 degree Baume (93.2 per cent H_2SO_4) shall be calculated from the price for 66 degrees Baume. In carboys in carload lots ½c per pound extra. In carboys, in less than carload lots, ¾c per pound extra.

The new prices came as a surprise to the trade, particularly the acid manufacturers, some of whom were experiencing considerable difficulty in producing at a profit under the former schedule. In some directions it is the impression that some manufacturers may be compelled to suspend unless financial assistance is forthcoming from the War Department. It is said that this matter is under consideration.

Caustic Potash—While some interests still contend that this item is in a rather weak position, there is nevertheless the fact to consider that buyers were more active in the market. Some quotations are still heard at 65c works for the 88-92 per cent material, but 67c to 72c is the general asking price for spot material.

Sodium Sulphide—Stocks are reported no easier and the market continues to rule very firm. Buyers are seemingly having difficulty in meeting their requirements and the entire situation favors the seller. The 60-62 concentrated is generally quoted at 10½c per pound, New York, and the 30-32 crystals at $145.00 a ton.

Permanganate of Potash—Production of this material is reported to be in reasonable quantities, but the strengthening situation which developed early in the week is still in evidence and from some directions stocks are reported to be limited. The U. S. P. is now generally quoted at $1.90 to $2.00 and the technical at $1.55 to $1.85.

Bleaching Powder—Consumers' requirements continue strong and the market appears to be steadily climbing. Sales are passing as high as 6c and it has been noted that offerings are 6¼c for fresh material.

Muriate of Potash—Some of the German material is reported available at $330 per ton basis 80 per cent and the domestic product is general, quoted at $5.00 to $5.15 per unit.

Potash Chrome Alum—Supplies are said to be limited. The demand is brisk and prices remain at the firm range of 21c to 22c per pound.

REYNOLDS COMPANY EXPANDING

The announcement is made by Tampton Aubuchon, general manager of the Louisville Industrial Foundation, that the Reynolds Corporation, manufacturers of cleansing powders, which was established in Louisville in January, 1917, has acquired an additional building and will install additional manufacturing equipment to begin operation about the middle of October. The Reynolds Corporation was secured for Louisville through the efforts of the Industrial Foundation, and the business has grown to such an extent that the former building is not sufficient to supply the demand.

The company now employs 600 operatives, working three shifts at its present plant, and will furnish employment to 400 additional operatives at its new plant at Twelfth and Ormsby.

PROTECTION FOR POTASH INDUSTRY

Statements made at the recent convention of the American Chemical Society in Cleveland, O., indicate that Congress will be asked to enact laws granting protection to the potash industry in this country through tariff and "anti-dumping" laws such as are provided to foster the dye industry.

According to Dr. Charles Herty of New York, capital for the development of this industry is ready for investment, provided laws are passed protecting it against foreign competition after the war. Before the war and prior to the blockade enforced by England, potash sold at about $50 per ton. The present market price is about $450.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL PROFITS

The International Agricultural Corporation reports gross earnings from operations amounting to $4,504,583 in the year ended June 30, an increase of $1,653,475 over the preceding year. After deducting expenses and adding $130,955 revenue from outside sources, there remained a net income of $2,726,678, against $1,975,173 the year before. The balance available for dividends and reserves was equal to $8 per share of preferred stock.

—— Invest in Liberty Bonds ——

PRODUCTION OF NITRIC ACID

If the present rate of nitric acid production continues, the American armies now in the field will never lack high explosives. In a recent address E. J. Franke, service manager of the American Cyanamid Company, presented figures to prove that the present output of nitric acid is nine times what it was in 1914. The rate of importation is about 1,600,000 tons of nitrate per annum, and since very little is going into storage and the total consumption for purposes other than acid manufacture has increased only slightly if at all, it is estimated that at least 1,000,000 tons of nitrate are being converted into nitric acid each year in this country. This according to Mr. Franke, is equivalent to 650,000 tons of 100 per cent nitric acid, of which nearly five-sixths is being used for the manufacture of military explosives.

Mr. Franke also pointed out that the building of plants for the making of acid from nitrate of soda, both by the Government and by individuals, offers an excellent opportunity for the introduction of improvements. To show the relative unimportance of the industry before the war, he said the production of nitric acid in 1914, according to the Federal census of manufactures, was 78,589 tons of average strength and 112,124 tons of mixed acid. According to other data given in the census, these figures represent about 89,000 tons of 100 per cent nitric acid. All of it was produced from nitrate of soda consuming about 160,000 tons.

The pre-war importation of nitrate of soda amounted to about 500,000 tons per annum; thus, the normal consumption for purposes other than the manufacture of nitric acid was, before the war, about 400,000 tons.

In the spring of 1919 it is estimated that the rate of nitric acid production will be about 650,000 tons from nitrate of soda and about 225,000 tons by oxidation of ammonia obtained from the air, making a total of 875,000 tons of 100 per cent acid. This is approximately nine times the pre-war consumption, for in 1914 the industrial explosives industry consumed about 50,000 tons per annum, while all other uses took only 40,000 tons.

CANADA ADMITS ACIDS WITHOUT LICENSE

TORONTO, CANADA, Oct. 7—The Canadian War Trade Board at Ottawa has issued a ruling allowing the admission into Canada for entry at Customs without the production of a license when imported from the United States, of a number of restricted imports. The list includes all acids, mineral waters, aloxite and boro-carbone, antimony, borax, castor beans, castor oil, chloride of lime, citrate of lime, coal tar distillates, cyanide of soda, fusel oil, magnesite, animal, lemon, palm, and soya bean oils, paraffin, platinum, shellac, salts of soda, and sodium potassium and a number of metallic ores.

ACID PRICES READJUSTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8—The price fixing committee of the War Industries Board has modified its ruling regarding maximum prices on sulphuric acid so as to provide that the maximum prices for acid below 92 per cent shall be figured on the price for 60 degree Baume sulphuric, and above 92 per cent on the basis of 66 per cent Baume sulphuric acid.

Two machines, used for grinding cornstarch, exploded recently in the factory of the Victor G. Bloede Company, manufacturing chemists of Baltimore, Md., causing a small blaze in which two women were slightly burned.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

GENERAL MARKET FOR DYES STRONGER

Export Demands Hold Colors Very Firm—Dyewoods Supply Is Light and Market Is Strong—Malachite Green in a Nominal Condition—Phenol Becoming Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Phenol, ½c lb.
P. Nitraniline, 5c lb.
P. Phenylenediamine, 25c lb.
P. Amidophenol, 5c lb.

Declined

Benzol, 1c gal.

Trading in the aniline color market is quite active, but owing to the shortage of various intermediates used in the manufacture of colors difficulty in making deliveries is reported by manufacturers and in consequence business is somewhat curtailed. The strong export demand is also interfering with domestic trade. Malachite Green is the feature of the market with the call increasing and spot stocks are practically exhausted. Manufacturers are offering no encouragement for delivery of this item. Methylene Blue is also in strong demand, but only small spot stocks are available and these are not sufficient to cover the call. The same situation practically applies to Metanil Yellow. Wool Green S is moving fairly steady with supplies limited to small quantities and the consuming interest strong.

There are large export orders in evidence throughout the local market for acid, direct and basic colors. Swiss imported colors are received in small restricted quantities which are not sufficient to cover the demand. These colors are offered on the market subject to prior sale. The acid colors continue in strong demand and manufacturers report that they are well sold up on contract. Acid Black is commanding considerable attention and a firmer market prevails, due to the scarcity of this material on the open market.

Quiet conditions have prevailed during the interval for dye bases and dyewoods. Trouble is experienced in importing some material and prices are well maintained owing to the scarcity of stocks on spot and limited offerings for shipment. A quiet market continues to prevail in antimony salts due to the shortage of supplies and lack of consumers interest. There is a strong undertone noted in cochineal with the consuming interest strong and supplies restricted to small quantities. The cutch market is fairly active. A slight improvement is noted in divi-divi.

The general tendency of the market for intermediates is firm. The consuming demand has been for the higher grade products. Of the crudes, phenol featured the market owing to a persistent demand. Benzol is in a weaker position. Naphthalene is firm. Aniline oil is in rather limited supply.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—There is marked scarcity for Chinese egg albumen on spot and offers are restricted as many sellers are not quoting except for shipment. Prices are being maintained at $1.20@$1.25 for the Chinese egg, and 65c@75c for the domestic variety. The imported blood is held at 85c@90c per pound. Egg yolk supplies are firm at 45c@47c per pound for the granular and 70c@73c for the spray process. Supplies of albumen for technical purposes are plentiful.

Antimony Salts—Holders of this commodity are maintaining prices for the 65 per cent salt variety at 70c per pound on spot. An entirely nominal situation prevails for the 47-75c varieties, all quarters reporting a complete absorption of spot stocks.

Cochineal—Buyers evince comparatively little interest in offerings of cochineal. There has been an increase in spot stocks, which heretofore were rather meager. Holders express confidence that the demand will soon improve and are not pressing sales. Prices range from 80c@$1.00 per pound.

Cutch—The market continues firm and trading is narrow owing to the scarcity of available supplies. Prices are more or less nominal, and where stocks are available, they are firmly held at 22c@24c per pound for Burma cutch.

Divi-Divi—A slight improvement is noted in this market although as yet activity is somewhat curtailed owing to the scarcity of spot stocks. Recent Government concessions in allowing transport convoys from San Domingo to bring back cargoes of divi-divi will relieve the shortage. Prices range from $70@$80 per ton.

Fustic—The call for fustic has been steady and sellers report that stocks on hand are relatively light for the current consuming needs. Sellers are offering restricted quantities at irregular prices according to the quality and point of origin. Nominally the quotation is $50 to $70 a ton, according to quantity, seller, and grade of wood.

Gambier—Spot stocks continue in plentiful supply. However, the undertone of this market is fairly active with prices holding steady. The common is selling at 21c@23c per lb.; the plantation at 20c@21c; and the Singapore cubes at 28c@31c. Quotations for the Java cubes are steady at 19c@19½c per pound.

Indigo—The synthetic product shows a firm undertone at $1.15-$1.25 per pound for 20 per cent paste. Apparently there is only a small interest in the natural indigo. The following are the quotations on the vegetable varieties: Bengals $3.00@$3.75 per pound; Guatemalas, Oudes and Kurpahs, $2.25@$2.75 per pound. Madras is reported to be easy at 80c to $1.00 per pound.

Logwood—Primary points offer no encouragement for future shipments and the market is reported to be cleaned up of spot supplies. Prices are practically nominal.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Phenol—Greater interest was shown in this item. Some important factors are out of the market, owing to their limited stocks. It is the consensus of opinion that 44½c to 47c per pound is about the market price and material is available at these prices in collapsible drums.

Benzol—This coal-tar crude is in a rather weak position and trading has been light. Stocks are plentiful and for material in tank cars quotations range from 22½c to 23c and for drum material from 26c to 27c drums extra and returnable.

Naphthalene—Trading for export purposes is brisk. The drug trade is not placing contracts, yet, for do-

mestic use. The ball material is generally quoted at 10½c per pound; the flake material at 9½c per pound; and the crushed at 9c per pound.

Toluol—The position of this item is unchanged and there are no important releases being granted by the Government.

Intermediates

Acid Naphthionic—Offerings of this material are in proportion to requirements and the market is firm. The material is quoted at $1.20@$1.30.

Nitronaphthaline—Trading is inactive and supplies therefore are in reasonable quantities. Prices are firm at 45c to 55c.

Aniline Oil—This market appears to be firming up, due to the fact that an active interest developed and quantities of the material were cleaned off the market. Sales were made at 28½c, but this apparently can no longer be done and prices at present range from 30c to 33c per pound.

Aniline Salts—The market seems somewhat easier and no unusual activity was noted during the week. Offerings are made at 43½c to 45c.

Monochlorbenzol—There is no demand and the market remains quiet. Material is offered at prices ranging from 17c to 19c.

Para-Amidophenol—Prices are advancing and supplies are not abundant. A persistent demand continues and the high grade base material is quoted at $4.50, although some quotations are as low as $4.25. The hydrochloride is held at $4.25 to $4.50 and the base material in paste form at $4.25 per pound, basis 100 per cent.

Resorcin—Available supplies are in fair quantities, but increased interest has developed. The U. S. P. product is quoted at $7.00 to $8.00 per pound and the technical at $4.50 to $5.00 per pound.

Diamidophenol—There is a strong demand for this material, but the manufacture is confined to a few companies and stocks are rather meager. Prices are unchanged at $6.50 to $7.00.

Paranitraniline—The pronounced demand for this item continues. The material is said to be scarcer with few holders. Manufacturers offer no encouragement relative to the situation and high prices are still prevailing. Trading is only as pressing requirements demand and prices range from $1.85 to $1.95.

H. Acid—Spot lots are difficult to locate and producers are generally out of the market. Prices are nominal at $3.25@$3.50.

Beta Naphthol—The U. S. P. is in scant supply and is quoted at $1.25 to $1.30 per pound. The technical is held at 75c to 85c and the crude at 60c to 65c.

Picramic Acid—This commodity is neither in pronounced supply nor good demand and is quoted at $2.25 to $2.50, according to quantity.

Benzadine—A fair volume of business is passing, but more noticeably for export purposes, while local trading is of a routine nature. The base product is quoted at $1.75 and the sulphate at $1.40.

Paraphenylenediamine—No large quantities of this material appear on the market, but consuming requirements are strong. Prices remain firm at $4.00 to $4.50.

Orthotoluidine—The position of this item is reported to be somewhat easier, although stocks are none too free in supply. The quotations generally received range from $1.00 to $1.10.

—— Invest in Liberty Bonds ——

LIMIT ON DYEWOOD IMPORTS

A new ruling of the War Trade Board (W. T. B. R. 250) restricts the importation into the United States of dye woods and vegetable dye extracts as to shipments made after October 10, 1918. All outstanding licenses for the importation of dye woods and vegetable dye extracts have been revoked as to ocean shipment after October 10, 1918, except licenses for the shipment of the following articles, including extracts and compounds thereof:

Annatto, roucou, rocoa, orleans, cudbear, archil, litmus, madder, safflower, saffron, sumac, cochineal, indigo, natural or synthetic.

Hereafter no licenses will be issued for the importation of dye woods or vegetable dye extracts, except to cover the following:

1. Shipments of the excepted articles enumerated in the preceding paragraph.
2. Shipments from Mexico or Canada by other than ocean transportation.
3. Shipments from Europe or Mediterranean Africa when coming as a return cargo from convenient ports where loading can be done without delay.
4. Shipments during 1918 of the following commodities in the amounts stated:

A. Logwood, 22,500 tons.
B. Fustic, 1,250 tons.
C. Gambier, 400 tons.
D. Cutch (used exclusively for dyeing, not to include mangrove bark extract), 1,250 tons.
E. Nut galls, 750 tons.
F. Mangrove bark extract, from West Indian and South American countries only, not to exceed 375 tons.
G. All other dyewoods in crude state, 500 tons.
H. Extracts and decoctions for dyeing or tanning not otherwise provided for, from Central and South America, 450 tons.

The amounts of logwood, fustic, gambier, etc., permitted to come forward under the last provision will be allocated by the Bureau of Imports of the War Trade Board in accordance with the recommendations of the dye material section of the Chemical Division of the War Industries Board. In accordance with this ruling, dyewoods and vegetable dye extracts are added to the list of commodities excluded from the terms of license PBF 27.

DYES MADE IN UNITED STATES

The total number of dyes manufactured in the United States in the year 1917, as reported to the Tariff Commission is shown in the following tables:

National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc.	106
Central Dyestuff & Chemical Company	30
Ault & Wiborg Co.	21
The Bayer Company	18
The Sherwin-Williams Company	16
Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Company	10
Consolidated Color & Chemical Company	8
Holliday-Kemp Company	3
Newport Chemical Works	3
Dow Chemical Company	2
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company	1

Of the 180 dyes produced, the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., was shown to be making 38 dyes not made by other American producers.

The Aniline Chemical Company of New York has leased an old manufacturing building in Rowayton, Conn., and is installing new machinery, preparatory to starting a plant there. The product of the plant will be acids and dyes. Work will probably start within a month.

The Foreign Markets

PRICE CHANGES IN LONDON

Advances Made in Persian Opium, English Camphor, Citric Acid, Cascara and Star Anise Oil—Exports of Methyl Preparations Prohibited

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The business in drugs and chemicals has been fair, but greatly restricted by Government regulations. Exports of all methyl preparations have been barred entirely.

Persian opium was advanced in price after sellers withdrew supplies owing to advices that no shipments were being made from primary points.

The market is higher for bismuth salts, English camphor, citric acid and tartaric acid, phenacetin, cascara sagrada, acetanilid, agar agar, saffron and star anise oil.

There is an easier tendency in saccharin, sodium hyposulphite, oil of sandalwood, fenugreek seed.

Prices are lower on pepper and ethylsalicylate.

Amidopyrin is very scarce, no fresh supplies arriving; spot price is 57s 6d to 60s per lb.

Aspirin is very firm at the advanced price of 16s per lb.

Benzoates still maintain their position at about 20s for acid, and 22s for the soda salt.

Bismuth subgallate has advanced to 15s 8d per lb.

Citric acid has advanced to 3s 9d per lb. on spot.

Cassia oil is firmer at 8s per lb. for 80 to 85 per cent.

DRUG SHIPMENTS FROM MEXICO

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

VERACRUZ, MEXICO, Sept. 28—A shipment of 16,018 pounds of Sarsaparilla root was made from this port to New York, in September. Seven tons of sarsaparilla root will be shipped soon to Hays & Co., London. This shipment will be sent to Tuxpan, State of Vera Cruz, for re-shipment to England in one of the "El Aguila" line oil tankers.

Over 3,920 pounds of canagin root and 2,809 pounds of Jalap root was shipped recently. Chicle shipments amounted to 120,180 pounds.

The market price for Sarsaparilla root for the past month has been from 45 cents U. S. currency to 75 cents a kilo (2 1-5 lbs) and Jalap root 25 cents per kilo. Palo de Tinto (Logwood) is $8.00, U. S. currency, per ton.

Much less than the average amount of quicksilver was shipped this month, only 29 bottles (1,161 kilos) going to New York.

The best honey shipped out of Mexico comes from the state of Jalapa. The price here is about $25.00 in pesos a case which contains two five gallon cans. The Mexican export duty is 2 centavos a kilo and the U. S. import duty is ten cents a gallon.

There have been numerous inquiries from the States for Coquito nuts and although they are abundant in the State of Vera Cruz, revolutionary conditions in the districts where it grows make it impossible to get a supply. The nuts are gathered in the winter season.

The Manila Oil Refining and By-Products Co. has been incorporated at Manila, P. I., with a capital stock of 300,000 pesos. The company will handle vegetable oils.

Notes on New York Imports

Over 6,000 pounds of chillies was received by Old & Wallace.

Frost & Cundill received an importation of gall nuts aggregating over 86,000 pounds. Dodwell & Company received about 50,000 pounds.

A. Klipstein & Company received about 36,000 pounds of indigo.

The Midwood Chemical Co. is credited with an importation of 100 pounds of bloodsuckers.

Over 13,000 pounds of nutmegs were imported recently by Gillespie Brothers & Company.

McKesson & Robbins made a recent importation of about 340,000 pounds of nux vomica.

Essential oils of various brands and descriptions amounting to 4,900 pounds were consigned to A. H. Smith & Company and F. R. Arnold & Company.

Over 90,000 pounds of casein was imported by the Casein Manufacturing Company.

J. L. Hopkins received a consignment of 1,500 pounds of althea root. A. Stallman & Company are credited with an importation of over 58,000 pounds of licorice.

Of refined camphor importations Lazzara, Hamberg & Co., are credited with about 5,000 pounds. About 20,000 pounds of Japanese camphor, 2½ pound slabs, formed a consignment to D. Nagase & Company.

Mitsui & Company received an importation of about 30,000 pounds of carnauba wax. A. Kobel & Company are credited with 30,000 pounds of vegetable wax.

About 1,600 pounds of tonka beans were received by the American Trading Co.

The Macdowell Chow Corporation is credited with a consignment of 10,000 pounds of crude camphor.

GERMAN EFFORTS AGAINST OUR DYES

Maurice J. Langdon, a New York consulting chemist, says in a letter to the "Times":

"In this country the electro-chemical and metallurgical industries are well to the front, and it may be opportune to state that the object of the visit of such a large number of German chemists to the Congress of Applied Chemistry held in New York in 1912 was really a deliberate invasion to pry into the secrets of the American manufacturers, but thanks to a timely warning, this conspiracy was nipped in the bud.

"Whether the German chemists in this country, sailing under their own colors or possibly posing as Swiss connected with the chemical industry or chemical associations, are here for a similar purpose remains to be seen. Anyhow, American manufacturers should be on the qui vivie for sabotage and other means of destruction.

"At the chemical exposition of 1917 the voices of the Hun chemists could be heard, and this applies to the textile exhibition recently held here, where at least at one of the booths the voice of the Germans was not, as it ought to have been, conspicuous by its absence.

"The recent exhibition ought to prove to the doubting Thomases that the aniline dye industry is firmly established in this country."

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

27481—An agency is desired by a man in France for the sale of 5,000 tons of sulphate of copper and sulphate of potash. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Goods should be put up in sacks of 100 kilos, gross weight. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

27482—A firm in Argentina desires to secure an agency, on a commission basis, for the sale of chemicals, drugs, hardware, dry colors, and varnishes. A member of this firm is at present in the United States, with whom interested parties may communicate. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27496—The managing partner of a firm in Argentina, who is at present in the United States, desires to secure an agency, on a commission basis, for the sale of paper of all kinds, cotton goods, table glassware, chemicals, and dyes. He wishes to do business with manufacturers only. Payment will be made by cash against documents at destination. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27489—A firm in Australia wishes to be put in touch with American exporters of cocoa beans. The firm's usual method of payment is to supply confirmed banker's credit against which shippers can draw on them through London bank, drafts to be drawn at 60 days, but shippers receive their money on presentation of documents against the firm's letter of credit. References.

27506—A firm in India wishes to exclusively represent American manufacturers and exporters of toilet articles, paints, colors and dyes, oils, cement, soda, acids, and rubber goods. Payment will be made by 60-day sight draft against documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

27510—The representative of a firm in South Africa, who is at present in the United States, desires to purchase complete starch-making machinery and equipment with a capacity of from 5 to 10 tons per day; and glucose by-products machinery. He is also interested in machinery for extracting oil from oil seeds. Reference.

27540—A merchant in Italy desires to purchase chemicals and medicines. Correspondence should be in Italian or French.

U. S. TRADE WITH DENMARK

The new commercial agreement of the United States with Denmark by which movements of merchandise from the United States to that country will resume, lends interest to figures compiled by The National City Bank of New York, showing the remarkable conditions of trade with that country since the beginning of the war. Prior to 1914 the average export from the United States to Denmark was, according to the Bank's figures about $15,000,000 per annum. The first year of the war it jumped to $80,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, $56,000,000 in 1916, $57,000,000 in 1917, and in the fiscal year 1918 dropped to $4,970,000.

This eccentricity in the figures of our export trade to Denmark was an incident of the war. Denmark, prior to the war, bought about two-thirds of her imports from Germany, Great Britain, Russia and France, while after the war she was compelled to look to the United States for a very considerable proportion of that which she formerly bought from her near-by neighbors. With the fall-off of shipping facilities and the restrictions necessarily placed, after entering the war, upon merchandise passing to countries adjacent to the Central Powers, our exports to Denmark dropped from $57,000,000 in the fiscal year 1917 to slightly less than $5,000,000 in the fiscal year 1918. The Bank's figures show the totals of these sudden fluctuations in the exports to Denmark especially of the principal articles of trade.

The big American ship Star of Poland has been wrecked in the Orient and a cargo of copra, hemp and cocoanut oil valued at about $1,000,000 is believed to be a total loss.

PLANS TO STABILIZE FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Government Treasury Department announces the following arrangements with foreign countries for settling trade balances and stabilizing exchange:

1. An arrangement was made in relation to Indian exchange whereby unlimited credits for approved war needs of the United States were opened to India. At one time the condition of the exchange between India and the United States had become so difficult that exchange on India was unprocurable. The present arrangement stabilizes the value of the rupee at a small premium, which premium is rendered necessary by the rise in the price of silver, the India circulating medium, consisting to a great extent of silver.

2. An arrangement was negotiated with Argentina whereby credits amounting to $100,000,000 were allowed by Argentina to stand to their credit with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Argentina Government arranging for the payment in Argentina of the corresponding amount of Argentine pesos at a discount of 3 per cent below the par of exchange, the discount representing the estimated cost of the ultimate shipment of gold.

3. An arrangement similar to the Argentine arrangement, but limited to $5,000,000, with an agreement looking to an extension to a total of $20,000,000 by mutual consent of the two governments, has been concluded with Bolivia.

4. An arrangement has just been concluded with Spain whereby a group of Spanish banks agree to open to a group of American banks credits amounting to 250,000,000 pesetas. These credits will to a great extent be required for army purposes in Spain. Negotiation of this credit, carrying as it does information that the United States Government will not be in the market as a purchaser of pesetas, has had a remarkably favorable effect on the rate for Spanish pesetas.

5. Arrangements with the governments of Chili, Peru and Uruguay are at present in various stages of incompleteness.

6. Arrangements have been made with the Government of Switzerland providing at the par of exchange for an amount of Swiss currency sufficient for the needs up to the present time of the American Expeditionary Forces. Swiss exchange with the United States is at a rate where the dollar is quoted at 13.72 per cent discount. This arrangement at the par of exchange is therefore effecting an important saving.

CHEMIST EXEMPTED FROM SERVICE

The Central Appeal Board at Ottawa has upheld the exemption from military service of Horace Freeman, of Niagara Falls, Ont. Freeman is a research chemist engaged in the development of a process introduced by him for the manufacture of cyanide from cyanamid. The manufacture of cyanide, which is required for use in gold and silver mining was formerly in the hands of a German monopoly and the process for its manufacture is now being carried on at the plant of the American Cyanamid Co., Niagara Falls.

A cable announcing the receipt by China of the American note in protest against the sanction of the Chinese Government which was given for the purchase of stocks of opium and disposed of the drug through a syndicate, was published last week in the "Christian Science Monitor." The note declares that the act was in contravention of the Hague treaty and expresses the hope that China may see her way to the canceling of the purchase. Similar representations are expected from Great Britain.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	.72	— .74
Acetone	lb.	.25¼	— .25¼
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
*Aconitine, ⅛-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.85	— .86
No. 2	lb.	.80	— .81
No. 3	lb.	.75	— .76
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.91
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.97
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.06
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.91½	— .92
97 p.c	gal.	.94½	— .95
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.68	— .69
188 proof	gal.	.69	— .70
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.41	— .45
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.35	— .37
Aloin, U.S.P. powd.	lb.	.96	— 1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	— —
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—23.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	gal.	5.30	— 5.35
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .72
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.50	—20.25
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.34	— .39
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .45
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.45	— .54
†White	lb.	.09	— .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.		—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.		—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.70	— .85
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.65	— 3.70
St. Thomas	gal.	3.75	— 3.90
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.30
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¼	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56

*Nominal.
†Fixed Government price.

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100 William Street, New York City

Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.07	— .08
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50	—12.25
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
*Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.02	— 1.07
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— 1.34½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— 1.35½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.38
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.37
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— 1.39
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— 1.35
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.97	— .98
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.20
Powdered	lb.	4.55	— 4.65
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.09	— .10
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U. S. P. crystals, bottles incl'd, 100 lb. lots	lb.	1.58	— 1.60
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.07	— .09
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	.63	— .70
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	5.30	— 5.40
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— 1.06
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	11.00	—11.25
cryst., bulk	oz.	11.25	—11.50
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.31	— .32
Cases, fingers	lb.	.39	— .41
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—10.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.10
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 7.60
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.10
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.41	— .45

*Nominal.

*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Spanish Apples	lb.	.39	— .40
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	32.00	— 34.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .69
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .68½
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.60	— .63
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.74	— 1.80
Small	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
French	lb.	.43	— .49
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .60
Reeds	lb.	4.90	— 5.20
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.85
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Spanish	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	—	— .28
Washed	lb.	—	— .32
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	—	— .24
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
†Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .16¼
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.43	— 1.45
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls., added	lb.	.59	— .60
C.P. in cans	lb.	.60	— .61
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.58	— .59
Saponification, loose	lb.	.39	— .40
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.36	— .37
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	18.00	—19.00
Guarana	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	8.45	— 9.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime	lb.	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	—	— 2.70
chthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
odoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.05
*Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
Russian	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
See Agar Agar			
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.25	— .28
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .42
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.49	— .51
Lead Iodide, U.S.P	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian	lb.	.24	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.82	— .83
Lupulin	lb.	.99	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.24	— .30
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.55
Hyphophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech. 100-lbs.		3.37½	— 3.45
U. S. P. 100-lbs.		3.62½	— 3.87
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.60	— .67
Manna, large flake	lb.	.75	— .85
Small flake	lb.	.62	— .65
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.33
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .95
Powdered	lb.	—	— .97
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .93
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.30

*Nominal.
†Govt. fixed price.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Mercury, Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.79
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red	lb.	—	— 4.35
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.25
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.19
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.26
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.29
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.34
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	15.00	—17.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—11.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.23	— .24
Irish	lb.	.11½	— .13
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	12.00	—12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	18.50	—19.00
Tonquin	oz.	38.00	—39.50
Druggists	oz.	—	— —
*Synthetic	lb.	30.00	—30.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Novocain (See Procaine)	lb.	—	— —
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—21.50
Granular	lb.	—	—24.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—23.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	4.70	— 5.20
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.40	— .42
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.05½	— .07
Cream White	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lily White	lb.	.13	— .14
Snow White	lb.	.15	— .15½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—20.00
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Bicarb.	lb.	.70	— .75
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (Bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— 1.70
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.95
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quinine, Bisulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .90
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .91
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .92
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .94
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .98
Second hands, Java	oz.	.91	— .92
Second hands, American	oz.	—	— 1.00
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	oz.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .70
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	— 7.95
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .47
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .46½
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	23.00	—23.50
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	22.00	— 22.50
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	—30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— .60
Ground	lb.	—	— .65
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	47.00	—47.50
Powdered	lb.	48.00	—49.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .36
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .63¼
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.74	— .80
Marseilles, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .66

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

POTASSIUM CARBONATE
all grades
SALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P.
Spot and Future
THE W. K. JAHN COMPANY
13-21 Park Row .·. N. Y. City

Sodium, Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .50
Granular, c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .52
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.56	— .58
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.18	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.70
Flour, com'l	100 lbs.	—	— 1.80
Flowers	100 lbs.	—	— 3.95
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.11½	— .13
Kegs	per keg	4.95	— 6.50
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U. S. P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.49	— .50
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	15.50	—16.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.90	— .95
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
*Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	5.45	— 5.70
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.90	— .95
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .23
Chloride	lb.	.14½	— .15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.38	— .39

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	Nominal	
*Glacial	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P. ex toluol	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Boric, cryst., bbls	lb.	.13¼	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.30	— 4.48
*Carbolic crys., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	—	— .44
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.52½	— .53
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.51	— .52
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.48	— .50
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.82	— .82½
Powdered	lb.	.82½	— .83
Second hands	lb.	.92	— .92½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .37
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.67
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, 2 p.c. U.S.P.	lb.	.18	— .20
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25

*Nominal.

Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.65	— .70
*Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	— 3.00
*U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	— 3.25
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	Nominal	
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.42	— .44
*Picric, kegs	lb.	—	— —
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. syrupy U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.35	— .40
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	— 1.00
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .28
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
66 deg. tech f.o.b. wks	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
*Sulphurous	lb.	—	— —
Tannic, technical	lb.	.65	— .80
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.48	— 1.52
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.86	— .93
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .92
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Artificial, chlorine trace	lb.	5.20	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.35	— 5.55
Amber, crude	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Rectified	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bay	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Bergamot	lb.	7.50	— 7.60
*Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.00	— 7.50
Cade	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, art.	lb.	—	— .12
Japanese, white	lb.	.23	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	8.25	— 8.30
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Lead, Free	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.90	— 3.15
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cedar Wood	lb.	.18	— .21
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.54	— .56
Java	lb.	.70	— .75
Cloves, can	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	30.00	—31.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 8.25
Cumin	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Erigeron	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	9.50	— 9.70
Turkish	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
*Ginger	lb.	—	— 5.25
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	11.25	—11.50
Twice rect.	lb.	12.75	—13.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.10
Garden	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Spike	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Limes, Expressed	lb.	—	—60.00
Distilled	lb.	—	—20.00
Linaloe	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	22.00	—22.50
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	80.00	—103.00
Petale	lb.	95.00	—100.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	—	— 2.10
Italian	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
*Orris Concrete	oz.	—	— 6.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.50	— .60
Patchouli	lb.	29.00	—31.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	5.20	— 5.45
Bottles	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Bulk	lb.	5.00	— 5.50

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
French	lb.	8.50	— 8.65
Pinus Sylvestrus	lb.	—	— 6.50
Pumilio	lb.	—	— 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	—	—28.00
Synthetic, red	lb.	40.00	—56.00
Rosemary, French	oz.	—	—28.00
*Safrol	lb.	—	— .60
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	—13.60
*Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Artificial	lb.	.41	— .42
Savin	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Spruce	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
*Spearmint	lb.	—	— 3.50
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
White, French	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Birch, Sweet	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 5.60
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	—	—18.00
Manila	lb.	—	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—12.00

OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	—18.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.75	— 4.85
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Ginger	lb.	3.75	— 3.88
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
*Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00
*Malefern	lb.	12.00	—12.20
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—20.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.59	— .64
South American	lb.	.76	— .78
Fir, Canada	lb.	5.90	— 6.00
Oregon	gal.	1.74	— 1.79
Peru	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Tolu	lb.	1.08	— 1.13

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.32	— .34
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.20	— .22
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.54	— .59
of Tree	lb.	.34	— .39
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.18	— .19
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.89	— 1.20
Broken	lb.	.85	— .98
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.69	— .74
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .14
Cotton Root	lb.	.14	— .15
Cramp (true)	lb.	.50	— .52
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.08½	— .10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.10	— .11
Select bdls.	lb.	.19	— .20
Ordinary	lb.	.09	— .10
Hemlock	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.04	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.06	— .07
Malaga, sweet	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.13	— .13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Northern	lb.	.14½	— .16
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.39	— .42
of Fruit	lb.	.30½	— .31
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.13	— .14
Select	lb.	.23	— .24
Simaruba	lb.	.59	— .63
Soap, whole	lb.	.11	— .12
Cut	lb.	.18	— .19
Crushed	lb.	.17	— .18
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.42	— .43
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Fritzsche Brothers
New York
ESSENTIAL - OILS

Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry	lb.	.09½	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	— .08

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.69	— .74
St. Ignatius	lb.	.23	— .24
St. John's Bread	lb.	.30	— .32
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Para	lb.	.65	— .68
Surinam	lb.	.69	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.45	— 6.00
Cuts	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Bourbon	lb.	2.10	— 2.12
South American	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Green Label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.24	— 1.29
*XX	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.32	— 1.34
Fish	lb.	.52	— .58
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.73	— .97
uniper	lb.	.08	— .09
aurel	lb.	.07	— .09
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.10½	— .11
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.15	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.49	— .54
Sumac	lb.	.06	— .07

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.86	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.91	— .95
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula Petals	lb.	2.45	— 3.15
*Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
*Hungarian type	lb.	.46	— .49
Roman	lb.	.95	— 1.00
*Spanish	lb.	.42	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Dogwood	lb.	.16	— .17
Elder	lb.	.29	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.29	— .33
Closed	lb.	.38	— .39
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.32	— .34
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.33	— .35
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	.31	— .33
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .36
Without leaves	lb.	.51	— .54
Malva, blue	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Mullein	lb.	1.78	— 1.87
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.04½	— .05
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.38	— .40
Valencia	lb.	15.45	—15.70

Tilia (see Linden)

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.08	— 1.13
Cape	lb.	.18½	— .19
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Socotrine, whole	lb.	.74	— .79
*Powdered	lb.	.79	— .84

*Nominal.

Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.44	— 1.48
Powdered	lb.	1.49	— 1.53
*Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.28	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.30	— .40
Catechu	lb.	.20	— .23
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
*Guaiac	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.23	— 1.38
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.75	— .80
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	.62	— .68
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Tears	lb.	.15	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.71	— .72
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	— .39
Sorts	lb.	.28	— .30
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Thus, per bbl.	280-lb.	13.00	—13.80
*Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
*Seconds	lb.	2.50	— 3.20
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
*Thirds	lb.	—	— —

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.35	— .40
Balmony	lb.	.11	— .13
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	.95	— 1.40
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.17	— .19
Buchu, short	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Long	lb.	2.50	— 2.53
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
American	lb.	.34	— .55
Catnip	lb.	.10	— .12
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	— .40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	.54	— .58
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .22
*Conium	lb.	—	— —
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.15	— .16
Deer Tongue	lb.	.20	— .21
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.35	— .40
Imported	lb.	.43	— .44
Eucalyptus	lb.	.09	— .10
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.18	— .19
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.10½	— .13
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Henna	lb.	.31	— .32
Horehound	lb.	.23	— .24
Jaborandi	lb.	.29	— .30
Laurel	lb.	.12½	— .13
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.29	— .35
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .10
Matico	lb.	.34	— .35
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Motherwort herb	lb.	.15	— .16
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
Pennyroyal	lb.	.18	— .20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.31	— .32
Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
*Pulsatilla	lb.	5.60	— 5.70
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .15
Rue	lb.	.39	— .44
*Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.24	— .24½
Spanish	lb.	.18	— .18½
Savory	lb.	.25	— .26
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	1.14	— 1.19
Half Leaf	lb.	.84	— .90
Siftings	lb.	.34	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Tinnevelly	lb.	.13	— .20
Pods	lb.	.15	— .18
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.16	— .18

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Spearmint American	lb.	.19½	.20½
Squaw Vine	lb.	.26	.30
Stramonium	lb.	.18	.19
Tansy	lb.	.10	.11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	.11½
French	lb.	.14½	.14¾
Uva Ursi	lb.	.18	.19
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	.08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	.17
Yerba Santa	lb.	.08½	.09½

ROOTS

Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	.44
Powdered	lb.	.48	.55
German	lb.	—	—
*Powdered	lb.	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	2.70	2.90
Althea, cut	lb.	.75	.79
Whole	lb.	.33	.35
Angelica American	lb.	.39	.45
Imported	lb.	.59	.69
Arnica	lb.	.79	.98
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.24	.25
Bermuda	lb.	.54	.59
St. Vincent	lb.	.39	.44
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04	.05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	.10
Belladonna	lb.	2.45	2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.50	2.70
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.19	.20
Beth	lb.	.13	.14
Blood	lb.	.49	.55
Blueflag	lb.	.37	.40
Bryonia	lb.	.29	.30
*Burdock, Imported	lb.	.16	.17
American	lb.	.15	.16
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.30	1.35
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.16	.17
Cohosh, black	lb.	.10	.11
Blue	lb.	.11	.11½
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.27	.29
Comfrey	lb.	.21	.22
Culver's	lb.	.14	.15
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.29	.30
American	lb.	.25	.26
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	39	.45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	.30
Echinacea	lb.	.28	.29
Elecampane	lb.	.08½	.09
Galangal	lb.	.26	.27
Gelsemium	lb.	.08½	.09
Gentian	lb.	.16	.16½
Powdered	lb.	.20	.22
Geranium	lb.	.07	.09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	.17
Bleached	lb.	.24	.25
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	—	—
Wild, Eastern	lb.	—	—
Northwestern	lb.	—	—
Southern	lb.	—	—
Golden Seal	lb.	5.20	5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.75	5.80
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.40	1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.21	.22
Powdered	lb.	.24	.26
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	4.25	4.30
Powdered	lb.	4.40	4.50
Rio, whole	lb.	4.25	4.40
Jalap, whole	lb.	.47	.55
Powdered	lb.	.52	.60
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	.19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.93	.95
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	.90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.30	.31
Selected	lb.	.31	.33
Powdered	lb.	.34	.35
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	.75
Manaca	lb.	.28	.30
Mandrake	lb.	.13	.16
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.65	2.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.27	.28
Verona	lb.	.24	.25
Finger	lb.	1.95	2.05
Pareira Brava	lb.	.32	.33
Pellitory	lb.	.29	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.48	.50
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	.19
Poke	lb.	.05	.06
Rhatany	lb.	.14	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.82	.90
Chips	lb.	.62	.65
Cuts	lb.	.74	2.45
High Dried	lb.	.59	.64
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	.82
American	lb.	.45	.50
Mexican	lb.	.49	.51
Senega, Northern	lb.	.98	1.03
Southern	lb.	1.05	1.08

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.
116 Beekman St. New York

BOTANICAL DRUGS

Ibero-American Export Co.,
INCORPORATED
10 Bridge Street, New York
OFFER
Licorice Root—African Caraway Seed
Sage Leaves—Rosemary Leaves

Serpentaria	lb.	.46	.47
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.14	.16
Snake, Black	lb.	.37	.38
Canada natural	lb.	.39	.59
Stripped	lb.	.45	.50
Spikenard	lb.	.29	.30
Squill, white	lb.	.13	.14
Stillingia	lb.	.12½	.13½
Stone	lb.	.09	.10
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.49	.54
True (Aletris)	lb.	.50	.55
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.23	1.40
*English	lb.	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—
Japanese	lb.	1.40	1.45
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	.14
Domestic	lb.	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	11	.12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—
Spanish	lb.	.26	.26½
Star	lb.	.26	.26½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	—	—
South American	lb.	.20	.21
Caraway, African	lb.	.62	.63
*Dutch	lb.	—	—
Cardamoms, fair bleached	lb.	.75	1.00
Celery	lb.	.52	.53
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	.40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.11	.11½
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	—	—
Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.09½	.10¼
Bleached	lb.	.12	.12½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	17½	.19
*Malta	lb.	.18¾	.19½
Morocco	lb.	.11½	.11¾
Dill	lb.	.19	.19½
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	.17½
*German, small	lb.	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	.12
Foenugreek	lb.	.10½	.11
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.09	.09½
*Russian	lb.	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	.06
Larkspur	lb.	.33	.34
Lobelia	lb.	.29	.30
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—
*Dutch	lb.	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.18	.19
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.26	.28
Chinese	lb.	.11	.11½
English, yellow	lb.	.29	.30
Parsley	lb.	.23	.25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—
Russian blue	lb.	.72	.74
Indian	lb.	.39	.40
Quince	lb.	1.19	1.23
Rape, English	lb.	—	—
Japanese small	lb.	.09½	.10
Domestic	lb.	.10	.10¾
Sabadilla	lb.	.13	.14
Stramonium	lb.	.36	.39
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.89	1.99
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.09¼	.10
South American	lb.	.09	.09¼

*Nominal.

Worm, American	lb.	.08½	.09½
Levant	lb.	.89	.94

SPICES

Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.20	.21
Japan	lb.	.14½	.15
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.28	.29
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.25	.26
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.48½	.52
Cassia Buds	lb.	.25	.26
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.15½	.16
Mombasa	lb.	.22½	.23
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	.34
Cloves, Amboynas	lb.	.59½	.60
Zanzibar	lb.	.46½	.47
Ginger, African	lb.	.12⅜	.12¼
Cochin "D"	lb.	.19	.20
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.18½	.19
Japan	lb.	.11¼	.12
Mace, Banda, No. 2	lb.	.51	.52
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.45	.46
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.36	.37
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	25	.25½
White	lb.	.32	.32½
Pimento	lb.	.10	.10½

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.36	.37
Bees, Yellow, crude	lb.	.43½	.45
Yellow, refined	lb.	.47	.48
White	lb.	.63	.65
Candelilla	lb.	.43	.44
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.93	.94
No. 1	lb.	.90	.91
No. 2	lb.	.85	.86
No. 3	lb.	.76	.77
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.17	.18
White	lb.	.17	.19
Japan	lb.	.26	.27
*Montan, crude	lb.	.34	.36
Bleached	lb.	.36	.37
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	.36
*Green	lb.	—	—
*Refined, white	lb.	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb	.12½	.13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p	lb.	.14½	.15
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.23½	.24
Double pressed	lb.	.24½	.25
Triple pressed	lb.	.26	.26½

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.91	5.16
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	9.32	9.57
*70 p.c.	lb.	—	—
*80 p.c.	100 lbs.	15.15	15.40
*Glacial Gov. pr.	lb.	.19½	Gov. pr.
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	.06
Ground	lb.	.04¾	.07
Powdered	lb.	.05	.08
Chrome	lb.	.20½	.21½
Potash lump	lb.	.11	.12
Ground	lb.	.09	.09¼
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.11½	.12½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04¼	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.04¼	.05½
Low grade	lb.	.03¼	.04¼
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.17	.17¾
Heavy	lb.	.11	.12⅛
Arsenic, white	lb.	.10	.17
Red	lb.	.65	.70
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	Nominal	
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb	—	.08½
*20 deg., carboys	lb.	.07	.09
*18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—
*16 deg., carboys	lb.	.06	.08
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	.21
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.22½	.23¼
Granulated, white	lb.	.19½	.24½
Lump	lb.	1.00	1.10
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	8.00	8.50
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—
65 p. c.	lb.	—	—
47 p. c.	lb.	—	—
Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	.05¼
Barium, chloride	ton	75.00	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	.27
Nitrate	lb.	.11¼	.12¼
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	18.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	.06

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

*Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Carbide	lb.	.19	— .21
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	22.50	—24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
*Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	—	— .65
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Second hands	**lb.**	**.08¾**	**— .09**
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .10½
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	2.05	— 2.15
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric Ac. 30 p.c. bbls.	**lb.**	**—**	**— .05**
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.15¾	— .16½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16¾	— .17
Granulated	lb.	.17	— .17¾
Arsenate, powdered	**lb.**	**.31**	**— .33**
Paste	**lb.**	**.15**	**— .17**
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Foreign	**lb.**	**—**	**—**
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Sulphate, basic	**lb.**	**—**	**— .08¾**
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	**lb.**	**—**	**— .09¾**
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¾
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	**lb.**	**Nominal**	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15½	— .19½
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	—44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Muriatic acid,			
***18 deg. carboys**	**lb.**	**.02½**	**— .02¾**
20 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.02½**	**— .02¾**
22 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.02⅞**	**— .03⅛**
Nickel oxide	**lb.**	**.60**	**— .70**
Salts, single	lb.	.16	— .17
donble	lb.	.14	— .15
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.06½**	**— .06¾**
***38 deg. carboys**	**lb.**	**.07¼**	**— .08**
40 deg. carboys	**lb.**	**.07¾**	**— .08**
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	Gov. pr.
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Phosphorus, red	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Yellow	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.67	— .73
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.42½	— .45
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.35	— .75
Chlorate, cryst	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .41½**
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .41½
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	330.00	—350.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.27½	— .27½
Refined	lb.	.31¼	— .31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.65	— 2.75
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.35	— 3.50
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.		4.40	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		5.40	— 5.60
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.23½	— .25
Bisulphate	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	**100 lb.**	**1.30**	**— 1.40**
Chlorate	lb.	.19	— .25
Cyanide	lb.	.30	— .37
Hyposulphite, bbls	100 lbs.	2.65	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.35	— 2.60
***Nitrate, tech.**	**100 lbs.**	**—**	**— 4.32½**
Refined	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.26	— .27
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.40	— .45
Silicate, 60 p.c.	**100 lbs.**	**6.00**	**— 6.30**
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 3.00
Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt	**100 lbs.**	**2.25**	**— 3.00**
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst	lb.	.10½	— .11½
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.07	— .07½
*Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
*f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	—	— —
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks	ton	16.00	Gov. pr.
66 deg. f.o.b. wks	ton	25.00	Gov. pr.
Oleum, f.o.b. wks	**ton.**	**32.00**	**Gov. pr.**
Battery Acid car's per 100	lbs.	Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	Nominal	
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.20	— .22
Chloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Oxide	lb.	.13¾	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .05⅛

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

For Prompt Delivery:

Calcined Carbonate of Potash!

Prussiate of Potash!

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644-652 Greenwich Street
New York City

Also:

Dyestuffs, Gums, Oils, Tanning Materials and Other Chemicals

ZINC OXIDE
Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.23	— .27
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.22½	— .26
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
50 p.c.	lb.	.75	— .85
25 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.38	— .45
Dip. oil, 20 p.c.	**gal.**	**.40**	**— .50**
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.10¾	— .10½
Flake	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Phenol	lb.	.44	— .47
Pitch, various grades	**ton**	**10.00**	**—20.00**
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.20	— .24
Crude heavy	gal.	.14	— .17½
***Toluol, pure**	**gal.**	**1.50**	**— 1.55**
***Commercial, 90 p.c.**	**gal.**	**1.50**	**— 1.55**
Xylol, pure water white	**gal.**	**.45**	**— .55**

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Acid Metanilic	lb.	—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	**lb.**	**.31**	**— .33**
Refined	lb.	.42	— .44
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
***Aminoazobenzene**	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.30	— .32
Aniline Salts	lb.	.43	— .45
Aniline for red	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.85	— .90
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— 8.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
Diamidophenol	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	— .60
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .16
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .18
Diethylaniline	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.76	— .78
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.35	— .37
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.39	— .43
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.55	— .65
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .62
Diphenylamine	**lb.**	**1.05**	**— 1.15**
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	**lb.**	**1.50**	**— 2.00**
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.75

*Nominal.

Methylanthraquinone	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	**lb.**	**.48**	**— .52**
Monoethylaniline	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.25**
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.85	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.55	— .60
b-Naphthylamine	**lb.**	**1.65**	**— 1.75**
p-Nitranilin	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	— .80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.40
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.55	— 3.00
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .45

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Blue	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Acid Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Acid Orange	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .60**
Acid Orange II	lb.	.60	— .80
Acid Orange III	**lb.**	**1.00**	**— 1.25**
Acid Red	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Acid Violet 10 B	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
***Alizarin Brown, conc.**	**lb.**	**7.50**	**— 8.50**
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alkali Blue, Domestic	**lb.**	**9.00**	**—12.00**
Alkali Blue, Imported	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Auramine, Single O, Dom.	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Auramine, Double O, Imp.	lb.	—	— —
Benzo Purperine 10 B	lb.	4.00	— 8.00
Benzo Purperine 4 B	lb.	3.50	— 5.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Chrysophenine, Domestic	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Chrysophenine, Imported	lb.	11.00	—12.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Crystal Violet	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	**lb.**	**9.25**	**—13.00**
Direct Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Direct Blue	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	**lb.**	**2.85**	**— 3.45**
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Direct Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Direct Fast Yellow	**lb.**	**2.90**	**— 3.85**
Direct Violet con't	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Emerald Green Crystals	**lb.**	**18.50**	**—20.00**
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	**lb.**	**4.60**	**— 5.00**
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	7.75	— 9.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Geranine	**lb.**	**8.75**	**— 9.25**
*Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Indigotine, conc.	**lb.**	**4.25**	**— 5.00**
Indigotine, paste	**lb.**	**1.50**	**— 2.50**
Induline Base	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Magenta Acid, Domestic	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imported	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	— 8.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.78	— .88
Nigrosine water sol., blue Jet	lb.	.83	— .93
*Naphthylamine Red	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oil Black	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Oil Orange	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	20.00	— 23.00
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.95	— 2.45
Prinuline, Dom.	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	80.00	—85.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur Blue, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Soluble Blue, Imp.	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.40	— .65
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	— 1.80
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 2.15
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	3.10	— 3.65
Sulphur Brown	lb.	.35	— .60
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Sulphur, Navy Blue	lb.	1.40	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.10	— 1.55
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine, Domestic	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	10.00	—17.00
Victoria Green	lb.	5.00	— 8.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.09	— .12
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
*Cochineal	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.26¼	— .29¾
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.33½	— .34½
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Chips	lb.	.09	— .10¾
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10½	— .11
*Aleppey	lb.	.13	— .13½
*Pubna	lb.	—	— —

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	50.00	—70.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
*Logwood Sticks	ton	—	— —
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05¼
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15¾	— .17¾
Triple	lb.	.18	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	.22	— .29
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.		Nominal
Liquid	lb.		Nominal
Tablet	lb.		Nominal
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
*English	lb.	—	— —
*Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lt	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.27	— .28
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.13¾	— .15
Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematine Extract	lb.	.20¼	— .22½
Crystals	lb.	.23	— .25
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	— .24
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .29
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.12¾	— .13¼
Contract	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg., lia	lb.	.07	— .07¾
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Blood, imported	lb.	.85	— .95
Domestic	lb.	.65	— .70
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	14½	— .16

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	75.00	—85.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	63.50	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	95.00	—100.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	63.00	—73.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.16½	— .17
Common	lb.	.24¾	— .25½
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.28	— .31
Cubes, Java	lb.	.19	— .19½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.05	— .06
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	—	— —
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.04¼	— .05
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	—	— —
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	

*Nominal.

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.54	— 1.55
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.44	— 1.45
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	89.00	—90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	—150.00
Degras, American	lb.	.22	— .25
English	lb.	.27½	— .28
*German	lb.	—	— —
*Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.15½	— .16
No. 2	gal.	1.38	— 1.47
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.24	— 2.25
Off prime	gal.	1.79	— 1.80
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.64	— 1.66
No. 1	gal.	1.49	— 1.51
No. 2	gal.	1.44	— 1.46
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.42	— 1.43
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.43	— 1.44
White, bleached, winter	lb.	1.46	— 1.47
Northern, crude	gal.	—	— 1.15
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— 1.15

*Nominal.

Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 3.19
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.69
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.49
Dark	gal.	1.49	— 1.51
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.69
leo Oil	lb.	.23	— .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
*Jaw	gal.	20.00	— 22.00
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16½	— .17¼
Saponified	lb.	.17¼	— .17½
*Sod Oil	lb.	—	— —
*Sperm bleached winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.22	— 2.23
45 deg., cold test	gal.	2.17	— 2.18
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	2.19	— 2.20
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22½	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	— .24
Triple pressed	lb.	.26	— .26½
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.57	— 1.59
* Prime	gal.	1.52	— 1.53
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.49	— 1.50
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.52	— 1.53

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.31	— .33
Cases	lb.	.31	— .32
No. 3	lb.	.29½	— .30
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbl.	lb.	.16½	— .17½
*Ceylon, tanks	lb.	.17½	— .18
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	—	— .20
Tanks	lb.	—	— .19
Corn, refined, bbls.		21.47	—21.67
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18	— .18½
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21	— .22
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.83
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 1.82
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.85
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.81
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25	— 4.50
Foots	lb.	.42	— .43
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	— —
Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	.45	— .50
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.19	— .19¼
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peach Kernel	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	.22½	— .23
†Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— 1.37
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.57	— .58
Yellow, steam	gal.	.56	— .57
*Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 5.00
Rapeseed, ref'd, bble	gal.	—	— —
*Blown	gal.	—	— 1.92
*Rosin oil, first rect	gal.	—	— .73
Second	gal.	—	— .76
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— —
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18¼	— .18½
*Tar Oil, gen. dist	lb.	—	— .35
Commercial	lb.	—	— .34

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.24	— .25
Summer	gal.	.24	— .25
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.45	— .50
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.28	— .32
Neutral, white, 29 grav	gal.	—	— .51
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	— .36
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.34	— .36
Red Paraffin	gal.	.30	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	—	— —
No. 200	gal.	.38	— .40
No. 100	gal.	.36	— .38
No. 110	gal.	.32	— .33

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.64	— .64½
*Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.59	— .61
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.44	— .49
*Pitch, prime .....200-lb. bbl.		7.25	— 7.30
Rosin, com., to g'd.....80 bbl.		14.95	—15.00
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	bbls.	13.00	—13.50

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.86 —	.87
*Diamond "I"	lb.	— —	—
V. S. O.	lb.	.86 —	.87
Fine Orange	lb.	.75 —	.80
Second Orange	lb.	.72 —	.73
T. N.	lb.	.68 —	.69
*A. C. Garnet	lb.	.68 —	.69
Button	lb.	.80 —	.81
Regular, bleached	lb.	.69 —	.70
Bone, dry	lb.	.79 —	.80

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	— 51.00
f. o. b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—53.00
Columbia		—	—53.00
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	—57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	—61.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	.. —	—52.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	52.00	—53.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.12¼—	.12½
Caracas	lb.	.13 —	.13½
Hayti	lb.	.11 —	.11½
Maracaibo	lb.	.24 —	.28
Trinidad	lb.	.13⅜—	.13½

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

*British Gum, Globe, per 100lbs.		— —	—
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	lb.	.08 —	.08½
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.19½—	.20½
Starch Corn, bags & bbls.		4.25 —	4.60
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.		4.07 —	4.40
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.12 —	.12½
*Imported, duty paid	lb.	.12 —	.12½

§REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.Nat.bu'le	Ar- eral ne-	Fed. War
Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15 9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20 9.20 9.20
Confectioners A	8.90	8.90	8.90 — 8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05 9.05 9.05

*Nominal. §Prices fixed by Government.

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STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.ob.mills	ga.	1.14 —	1.19
Light, strained	gal.	— —	1.42
Yellow, bleached	gal.	— —	1.43
White, bleached, winter	gal.	— —	1.46
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	— —	3.19
30 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.69
40 deg., cold test	gal.	— —	2.49
Dark	gal.	1.49 —	1.51
Prime	gal.	— —	1.69
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.17¼—	.18¼
Saponified	lb.	.17¼—	.17½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22½—	.23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½—	.24

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.31 —	.33
No. 3	lb.	.29½—	.30
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½—	.17½
*Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.17½—	.18
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	— —	.19
Tanks	lb.	— —	.18¼
Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.18 —	.18½
Refined, barrels		21.47	—21.67

*Nominal.

*Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills in tanks	lb.	— —	.17¾
*Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	— —	.21
Bleachable, tanks	lb.	— —	.18¾
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— —	—
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	— —	1.83
5-bbl. lots	gal.	— —	1.82
Olive, denatured	gal.	4.25 —	4.50
Foots	lb.	.42 —	.43
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	— —	—
Niger	lb.	.45 —	.50
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.19 —	.19¼
Peanut, edible	lb.	.22½—	.23
†Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	— —	1.37
Pine, white steam	gal.	.57 —	.58
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	— —	3.00
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18¼—	.18½

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.19¼—	.20
Yellow	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
House	lb.	.16¾—	.17
Brown	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Lard, City	lb.	.27 —	.27¼
Compound	lb.	.23 —	.24½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.29 —	.29¼
Oleo	lb.	— —	.23½
Tallow, edible	lb.	.20½—	.21½
City, prime	lb.	.18¾ —	.19¼
Choice Country	lb.	.19 —	.19½

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.20¼—	.20½
City Fancy	lb.	.20¼—	.20½
Prime Packers	lb.	.19¼—	.20
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.20 —	.20¼
"A" White	lb.	.19½—	.19¾
"B" White	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Brown	lb.	.14 —	.15
Bone	lb.	.11 —	.12½
House	lb.	.15½—	.15¾
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.22¼—	.23
Lard, city steam	lb.	.27 —	.27¼

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks

CHEMISTS CLUB MEETING ON FRIDAY

The first regular meeting of the New York section of the American Chemical Society will be held on Friday evening, October 11, 1918, in Rumford Hall, No. 50 East 41st street. The chair will be taken promptly at 8:10 P. M., and previous to the regular meeting a portrait of the late Charles M. Hall, presented to the Chemists Club, will be unveiled, and Arthur V. Davis, president of the Aluminum Company of America will deliver an address.

The meeting will be devoted to the subject of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and its relations to the business side of the American chemical industry, particularly to help us in gaining complete national chemical independence. C. D. Snow, Assistant Chief Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, subject: "The Ways in Which the Bureau Aids American Chemical Business," with special consideration to German chemical business methods. C. P. Hopkins, editorial department, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, subject, "Our Publications and How They Help Chemical Business," with special consideration to foreign business. Dr. E. R. Pickrell, special agent, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; subject: "How Statistical Information Is Obtained from Import Invoices."

Contractors have begun figuring on estimates for buildings and equipment to replace the two buildings by the Bayway Chemical Company, Elizabeth, N. J., which were destroyed by fire recently. The company produces a naphthalene disinfectant.

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Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from September 28 to October 5—Exports for month of August

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

AGAR AGAR—
15,000 pounds

ALBUMEN—
26,200 pounds
20,000 pounds

BARK—
3,500 pounds orange

BEANS—
9,100 pounds vanilla
1,600 pounds tonka

BERRIES—
11,000 pounds juniper

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—
10,500 pounds

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
30,000 pounds

CASEIN—
92,000 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
1,700 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
350 pounds dye wood
38,000 pounds indigo

ESSENTIAL OILS—
600 pounds various
2,000 pounds various
850 pounds various
1,600 pounds various

FLOWERS—
450 pounds saffron
690 pounds borage

GALL NUTS—
121,000 pounds
62,750 pounds
19,000 pounds
185,200 pounds

HERBS—
4,200 pounds euphorbia pilulifera

IODINE—
4,800 pounds

KOLA NUTS—
7,000 pounds

LEAVES—
650 pounds coltsfoot
13,575 pounds coca

LEECHES—
100 pounds bloodsuckers

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPS.—
100 pounds drugs

NUX VOMICA—
387,200 pounds

OILS—
775,000 pounds (in bulk), coconut
2,500 gallons codliver

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
71,500 pounds

POTASSIUM IODIDE—
1,000 pounds

POTASSIUM PERMANG.—
1,500 pounds

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—
600 pounds

QUININE—
10,000 ounces sulphate
2,000 ounces sulphate

ROOTS—
13,000 pounds orris
125,100 pounds licorice
36,200 pounds burdock
2,400 pounds dandelion
2,000 pounds althea

SEED—
26,100 pounds fennel
83,000 pounds sesame
49,400 pounds coriander

SPICES—
18,500 pounds chillies
30,000 pounds cloves
12,000 pounds ginger
96,000 pounds cassia
127,200 pounds cassia
12,175 pounds mace
4,250 pounds mace
264,000 pounds pepper
325,300 pounds pepper
120,000 pounds pepper

TARTAR, CRUDE—
188,000 pounds
750 pounds

WAX—
34,000 pounds vegetable
25,000 pounds carnauba
5,000 pounds carnauba

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
160 pounds, Venezuela
50 pounds, Nicaragua
45 pounds, Uruguay
30 pounds, Mexico
350 pounds, Hayti

ACID, NITRIC—
746 pounds, Venezuela
13 pounds, Costa Rica
710 pounds, Chile

ACID, PICRIC—
3 pounds, San Domingo

ACID, SULPHURIC—
2,369 pounds, Venezuela
1,750 pounds, Iceland
45,552 pounds, Peru
96,150 pounds, British Guiana

ALCOHOL—
62,909 gallons, French Africa
5,910 gallons, France

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
192,232 gallons, France

BEES WAX—
180 pounds. Colombia

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
5,700 pounds, Venezuela
1,000 pounds, Nicaragua
164,838 pounds, Chile
680 pounds, Panama

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—
154,560 pounds, England

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
470,800 pounds, Portuguese Africa
441.843 pounds, France
1,990 pounds, British, So. Africa
256,480 pounds, Spain
4,226,350 pounds, England
45,640 pounds, Venezuela

COPPER SULPHATE—
1,100 pounds, Venezuela
22,500 pounds, Norway
55,600 pounds, Uruguay
112 pounds, Panama

CORN STARCH—
4,000 pounds, Portuguese Africa
1,994,610 pounds, England
25,336 pounds, British So. Africa

GLUCOSE—
202,600 pounds, British So. Africa
562,800 pounds, England

GLYCERIN—
205 pounds, Venezuela
50 pounds, Panama
175 pounds, Peru
50 pounds, Salvador
2,000 pounds, Bolivia

HONEY—
438,760 pounds, France

LIME, ACETATE—
3,061,634 pounds, France

LIME CHLORIDE—
250 pounds, Venezuela
113,650 pounds, Norway

PEPPERMINT OIL—
14 pounds, Jamaica
1 pound, Dutch West Indies
600 pounds, France

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
336 pounds, Venezuela
33,787 pounds, Mexico
1,050 pounds, Colombia

SODA, ASH—
8,800 pounds, Dutch East Indies
27,000 pounds, Nicaragua
25,416 pounds, Venezuela
23,600 pounds, Mexico

SODA, CAUSTIC—
69,335 pounds, Dutch E. Indies
2,228,612 pounds, France
37,393 pounds, China
22,688 pounds, Nicaragua
51,842 pounds, Venezuela
18,875 pounds, Panama

SODA, SAL—
726 pounds, British South Africa
4,000 pounds, Iceland
6,600 pounds, Dutch East Indies
2,525 pounds, Bermuda

SODA, SILICATE—
28,900 pounds, Venezuela
99,288 pounds, Norway

SPONGES—
175 pounds, Japan
98 pounds, Iceland
1,073 pounds, Argentina

STEARIN, VEGETABLE—
2,240 pounds, Ecuador

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
22 tons, Uruguay
70 tons, Mexico

ZINC OXIDE—
2,800 pounds, Port. Africa
10,200 pounds, Norway
1,447,160 pounds, England
14,068 pounds, Brit. W. Indies
246,260 pounds, Brazil

New Incorporations

Jordan Coal-Tar Products Co., Manhattan, capital $10,000. A. M. and R. J. Jordan, C. C. Reeve, 4032 Ferris Street, Brooklyn.

Latham Pharmacy, Manhattan, capital $10,000. V. Lorenberg, L. Peterfreund, A. Horn, 245 Fort Washington Avenue, New York.

Reed-Gismond Corporation, Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, capital $5,000. H. G. Oliver, F. Reed, J. C. Gismond, 97 Water Street, New York.

Morris J. Lipset, Manhattan, capital $5,000. Drugs and Chemicals. P. Akelbank, A. and M. J. Lipset, 22 Broadway, New York.

White Car Aniline Corporation, Manhattan, capital $100,000. A. A. Haase, J. J. Schenck, L. S. Landers, 15 Fort Washington Avenue, New York.

Delaware Chemical Eng. Co., capital $500,000. S. H. Baynard, Jr., T. A. Brownill, A. M. Fox of Wilmington.

H. S. and M. Co., Elmira, N. Y., capital $10,000. G. W. Forest, D. J. Little, W. H. Holland, Elmira, N. Y.

Capital Increases—Ajax Aniline Works, Brooklyn, from $15,000 to $37,500.

Penn Bronze and Color Works, Manhattan, from $10,000 to $50,000.

Dissolutions—Queen Chemical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pacific Coast Notes

The Catalytic Chemical Company of New York is preparing to establish a plant at South San Francisco

The Brazelle Aquazone Company has been incorporated at Los Angeles, with a capital stock of $100,000, by B. Brazelle, Dr. J. M. Cleaver and A. G. Mahan.

A. Breslauer, dealer in industrial chemicals, has moved from 311 California street, San Francisco, Cal., to the new American National Bank Building at the corner of California and Montgomery streets.

Derham Bros., exporters and importers, who have been operating in the Philippine Islands for eighteen years, have opened offices at 10 California street, San Francisco. They specialize in Oriental products.

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Ampoules	of	0.2 gram.,	1.20
Ampoules	of	0.1 gram.,	1.00

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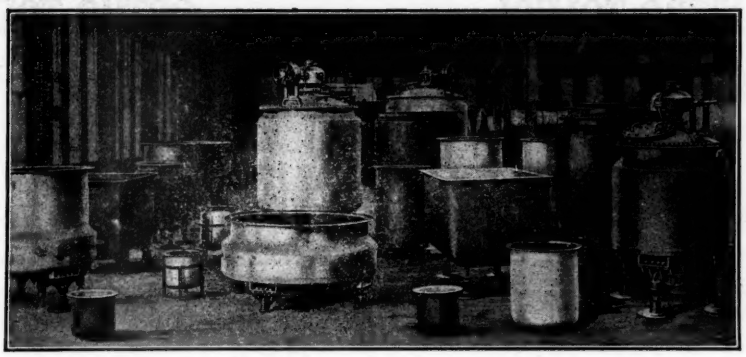

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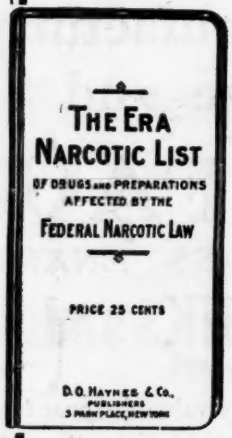

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